

Topic: **Hadith for Special Study.**

Sub Topics: **Hadiths 1-5.**

CAIE Question

(a) Describe their teachings about what Muslims believe. [02]

(b) Explain how Muslims can put these teachings into action. [02]

CAIE Pattern

<u>(a) Teachings:</u>				02 Marks
Paragraph 1	➤ Link with (Any one, two or sometimes all 3) 1. Articles of Faith. 2. Rights of Fellow Beings. 3. Pillars of Islam.			(1 Mark)
Paragraph 2	➤ Teachings.	▪ Individual.	 Reference.	(1 Mark)
		▪ Communal.		
<u>(b) Importance:</u>				02 Marks
Paragraph 1	▪ What to Do? (Course of Action) ▪ Why to Do? (Reasons for the Action) ▪ How to Do? (Present Day examples of its implementation)  Reference			(1 Mark)
Paragraph 2	➤ Practice Examples:	✓ Life of Holy Prophet (PBUH)		(1 Mark)
		✓ Companions (Optional)		

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Hadith No 1

‘Religion is Sincerity.’ We said: ‘To whom?’ The Prophet said: ‘To Allah, his Books, his Messengers, the leaders of the Muslims and to their common people

Structure of Answer

(a) Teachings

Para 1	Link With: ✓ Articles of Faith ✓ Pillars of Islam ✓ Rights of Fellow Beings	▪ Linked with: ✓ Articles of Faith: ○ Belief in Oneness ○ Belief in Prophets ○ Belief in Books ✓ Rights of Fellow Beings ○ Rights of Rulers ○ Rights of Ordinary Muslims									
Para 2	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Teachings</td><td style="width: 15%;">Individual</td><td style="width: 55%;"> ▪ It teaches every Muslim the importance of belief in Oneness, Messengers and Books. </td><td style="width: 15%; vertical-align: top;">❖ Ref: Surah Al-Nisa [4:59]</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Communal</td><td> ▪ It emphasizes on the obedience of true leaders. ▪ It highlights the importance of respecting and taking care of every common Muslims. </td><td></td></tr> </table>	Teachings	Individual	▪ It teaches every Muslim the importance of belief in Oneness, Messengers and Books.	❖ Ref: Surah Al-Nisa [4:59]		Communal	▪ It emphasizes on the obedience of true leaders. ▪ It highlights the importance of respecting and taking care of every common Muslims.			
Teachings	Individual	▪ It teaches every Muslim the importance of belief in Oneness, Messengers and Books.	❖ Ref: Surah Al-Nisa [4:59]								
	Communal	▪ It emphasizes on the obedience of true leaders. ▪ It highlights the importance of respecting and taking care of every common Muslims.									

(b) Practice

Para 1	• What to Do? • Why to Do? • How to Do? • Reference.	▪ Muslims should purify their faith by believing in Allah and following the commands of Holy Books and Messengers. ▪ Muslims should cooperate with their true leaders for greater good of society. ✓ Because this will ensure long term peace and stability. 📖 Hadith: “Whosoever obeys the ruler has obeyed me and whoever obeys me had obeyed Allah; and he who disobeys the ruler has disobeyed me and whoever disobeys me has disobeyed Allah.” [Bukhari – Muslim] ▪ Muslims should take care and give utmost respect to every individual regardless of their social/economical/political status.				
Para 2	Practical Examples:	<table><tr><td>Life of Holy Prophet (PBUH)</td><td> ▪ Prophet Muhammad’s (PBUH) habit of worships. (Or any other example) </td></tr><tr><td>Life of Companions: (Optional)</td><td> ▪ Abu Bakr’s (RA) 1st sermon. (Or any other example) </td></tr></table>	Life of Holy Prophet (PBUH)	▪ Prophet Muhammad’s (PBUH) habit of worships. (Or any other example)	Life of Companions: (Optional)	▪ Abu Bakr’s (RA) 1st sermon. (Or any other example)
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Model Answer

(a) Teachings

Para 1	This Hadith contains a multi-dimensional message. At first, its teachings are connected with Belief in Allah, His Prophets and Books. Then it connects with rights of fellow human beings and requires sincerity with rulers and ordinary Muslims.
Para 2	- This Hadith does not only instruct to believe in Allah, His Prophets and books but it requires sincerity and fulfilment of duties towards all three of them. 📖 Prophet (PBUH) said: "None of you becomes a believer until I am dearer to him than his children, his parents and all mankind." [Bukhari-Muslim] - It emphasizes on the obedience of true leaders who follow Quran and Sunnah and serve people truly. 📖 Allah says: "O you who have believed, obey Allah and obey the Messenger and those in authority among you" [4:59] - It highlights the importance of respecting and taking care of every common Muslims despite his social, economic and political status. 📖 Prophet (PBUH) said: "The blood, wealth and honor of the Muslim are sacred to all Muslims" [Muslims]

(b) Practice

Para 1	- The word 'Sincerity' is more than only believing. It means that just calling himself monotheist, copying the appearance of Prophets and recitation of Books won't be regarded as sincerity. But acting upon Instructions of Allah and Sunnah of Prophets and implementing Teachings of Holy Books will be true sincerity to them. - Muslims should support true and just leaders and collaborate with them in establishment of Social Welfare State for the greater good of community. 📖 Hadith: "Whosoever obeys the ruler has obeyed me and whoever obeys me has obeyed Allah; and he who disobeys the ruler has disobeyed me and whoever disobeys me has disobeyed Allah." [Bukhari – Muslim] - Muslims should take care and give utmost respect to every individual regardless of their social/economical/political status.
Para 2	- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) would offer night long prayers and fast for days despite knowing the fact that he does not need it. This reflects his relation and sincerity towards Allah. - Abu Bakr (RA) said in his 1st sermon after becoming the caliph: "Help me if I am in right, set me right if I am in the wrong".

Hadith No 2

“None of You believes until he wants for his brother what he wants for himself”

Structure of Answer

(a) Teachings

Para 1	Link With: ✓ Articles of Faith ✓ Pillars of Islam ✓ Rights of Fellow Beings		▪ Linked with: ✓ Articles of Faith ○ Lays emphasis on over all Belief System. ✓ Rights of Fellow Beings ○ Rights of Muslims Brothers/Sisters.	
Para 2	Teachings	Communal	▪ It declares that taking care of Muslims Brother/Sister is part of Faith. ▪ It teaches every Muslim to be well-wisher of another Muslim. ▪ The word 'Brother' eradicates the concepts of Sectarianism, Nationalism and Racism. ▪ 'None of You Believes' indicates low quality of faith, it does not mean becoming a non-Muslim.	 Ref: Surah Al-Hujuraat [49:10]

(b) Practice

Para 1	• What to Do? • Why to Do? • How to Do? • Reference.	▪ Muslims should not be Hypocrite, Dual Faced and Selfish. ▪ Muslims should develop sense of sacrifice and compassion for Muslims brothers. 📖 Surah Aal-e-Imran [3:92] ✓ Because this ensures a peaceful, healthy and ideal society. ▪ This is not for only tangible things. It includes advice and guidance as well. 📖 Hadith: “One whose advice is sought is a confidant”	
Para 2	Practical Examples:	Life of Holy Prophet (PBUH)	▪ Brotherhood established by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
		Life of Companions: (Optional)	▪ Usman bin Affan (RA) bought only well of Madinah by spending a lot of money.

Hadith No 3

Let him who believes in Allah and the Last Day either speak good or keep silent, and let him who believes in Allah and the Last Day be generous to his neighbor, and let him who believes in Allah and the Last Day be generous to his guest.

Structure of Answer

(b) Teachings

Para 1	Link With: ✓ Articles of Faith ✓ Pillars of Islam ✓ Rights of Fellow Beings		▪ Linked with: ✓ Articles of Faith ○ Belief in Oneness. ○ Belief in Resurrection. ✓ Rights of Fellow Beings ○ Rights of Guests. ○ Rights of Neighbors.
Para 2	Teachings	Communal	▪ It highlights the power and significance of being silent. ▪ It teaches every Muslim to be good with neighbors and guests. ▪ It diverts their attention towards social ethics & service of Humanity. ▪ It reminds us that one day duties regarding people will be evaluated.
			📖 Ref: Hadiths of Holy Prophet (PBUH)

(c) Practice

Para 1	• What to Do? • Why to Do? • How to Do? • Reference.	▪ Muslims should be rational and Logical. ▪ Muslims should take special care of Morals and Ethics. ✓ Because this ensures a peaceful, healthy and ideal society. 📖 Hadith: "He is not a true believer who eats to his fill but his neighbor sleeps hungry" ▪ Muslims should be constructive member of society.	
Para 2	Practical Examples:	Life of Holy Prophet (PBUH)	▪ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and Old Woman who would throw garbage on him. (Or any other example)
		Life of Companions: (Optional)	▪ Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansari's (RA) exceptional hospitality with Prophet (PBUH). (Or any other example)

Hadith No 4

A man asked the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bless him and give him peace): Do you think that if I perform the obligatory prayers, fast in Ramadan, treat as lawful that which is lawful and treat as forbidden that which is forbidden, and do nothing further, I shall enter paradise? He said: Yes.

Structure of Answer

(a) Teachings

Para 1	Link With: ✓ Articles of Faith ✓ Pillars of Islam ✓ Rights of Fellow Beings		▪ Linked with: ✓ Articles of Faith: ○ Belief in Resurrection. ✓ Pillars of Islam: ○ Prayer. ○ Fasting.
Para 2	Teachings	Individual	▪ Formula and pattern of entering Paradise. ▪ Importance of Obligatory Acts and Leniency about Nafil Deeds. ▪ Importance of Knowledge and Belief. 📖 Ref: Surah Al-Rahman [55:46]

(b) Practice

Para 1	• What to Do? • Why to Do? • How to Do? • Reference.	▪ Muslims should always be keen about the preparation of Hereafter. ▪ Muslims should pay special attention towards obligatory acts. ▪ Prayers and Fasting should be taken care specially. 📖 Hadith: “The difference between a believer and non-believer is Salah (Prayer)” ▪ Muslims should seek knowledge of Lawful and Unlawful. 📖 Hadith: "When Allah wishes good for someone, He bestows upon him the understanding of Deen." [Agreed] ▪ Muslims should purify and reaffirm their faith.	
Para 2	Practical Examples:	Life of Holy Prophet (PBUH)	▪ Prophet Muhammad’s (PBUH) habit of being regular for prayer. Even days before His demise, when he could not even walk properly, he reached Mosque to offer prayer while 2 people giving him support so he could walk.
		Life of Companions: (Optional)	▪ Abdullah bin Masud (RA) would fast for 3 days in every month and offer Nafil Prayer at every night.

Hadith No 5

Every person's every joint must perform a charity every day the sun comes up: to act justly between two people is a charity; to help a man with his mount, lifting him onto it or hoisting up his belongings onto it is a charity; a good word is a charity; every step you take to prayers is a charity; and removing a harmful thing from the road is a charity.

Structure of Answer

(a) Teachings

Para 1	Link With: ✓ Articles of Faith ✓ Pillars of Islam ✓ Rights of Fellow Beings	▪ Linked with: ✓ Pillars of Islam: ○ Prayer ✓ Rights of Fellow Beings	
Para 2	Teachings	Communal	▪ This Hadith teaches a broader concept of Charity. ▪ Importance of Gratitude. ▪ Importance of Social Welfare and Service of Humanity. ▪ Importance of Positive Speaking.  Ref: Surah Ibrahim [14:7]

(d) Practice

Para 1	• What to Do? • Why to Do? • How to Do? • Reference.	▪ Muslims should promote justice and act justly when taking decisions and settling disputes. ✓ Because Justice is the reason behind why nations prosper. ▪ Muslims should serve their fellow beings by any mean. Be it physical support, a good advice, motivational/positive word, removing something harmful from road or even passing a smile.  Hadith: "When you smile to your brother's face, it is charity." [Tirmidhi] ▪ Muslims should be regular for prayer.	
Para 2	Practical Examples:	Life of Holy Prophet (PBUH) Life of Companions: (Optional)	▪ Khadija's consolation of Holy Prophet (PBUH) in which she discussed Prophet's (PBUH) habit of taking care of humanity. Or ▪ Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) fixing of Black-Stone. ▪ 4th Caliph of Islam Ali (RA) had some dispute with a Jew. But he did not take any advantage and appeared in courtroom as an ordinary person and faced the fair trial.

Topic: Hadith for Special Study (9-10)

(a) Describe their teachings about what Muslims believe.

[02]

(b) Explain how Muslims can put these teachings into action.

[02]

Hadith No 9

مَا أَكَلَ أَحَدٌ طَعَامًا قَطُّ خَيْرًا مِنْ أَنْ يَأْكُلَ مِنْ عَمَلٍ يَدِهِ

No one eats better food than that which he eats out of the work of his hand.

Marking Scheme

(a) Lawful earnings, no matter how meagre, have a high position in Islam. Muslims are encouraged to earn their daily wage honestly and through their own efforts. Beggary, reliance on others and earning unlawfully are condemned in Islam.

(b) A Muslim can act upon this hadith by earning for themselves and their family an honest living through their own efforts. Examples from the life of the Prophet (PBUH) and his companions could be cited in the answers, or candidates could simply give examples of people conducting themselves honestly in the work place.

Structure of Answer

(a) Teachings:	(b) Action:
☐ Main Idea: Importance of Hard work and Halal Earning. ☐ Halal earning is a form of worship. ☐ "...disperse within the land and seek from the bounty of Allah..." [62:10] ☐ Hard work is Secret of National Success. ☐ Begging is opposite of hard work so there is Zero Tolerance policy for Beggars in Islam.	➤ Muslims can put the teachings of this Hadith into action by: ☐ Earning Halal and avoid all other unlawful means. Because this is the secret of personal and collective development. 📖 Ref: "To search lawful earnings is compulsory after obligatory acts" ☐ Muslims should motivate/help each other to work hard and earn Halal and demotivate corruption, easy money and begging etc. ☐ All evil practices of Cheating, harmful blending, corruption and earning easy money by begging must be abolished. ☐ Present day examples: ✓ NGOs should not make people habitual of easy money. ☐ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) earned Halal money by being shepherd and trading. ☐ 9 out of 10 blessed companions were traders. Most famous & rich ones of them were Hazrat Uthman and Abdul Rahman bin Auf (RA).

Hadith No 10

الساعي على الأرملة والمسكين، كالمجاهد في سبيل الله، أو القائم الليل والصائم النهار.

One who manages the affairs of the widow and the poor man is like the one who exerts himself in the way of Allah, or the one who stands for prayer in the night or fasts in the day.

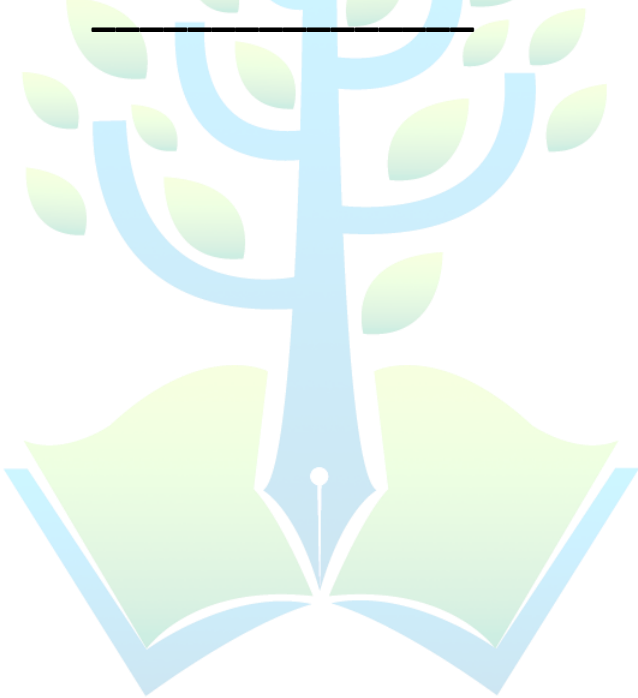
Marking Scheme

(a) The teaching of this Hadith highlights the importance of caring for the vulnerable in society by comparing it to ibadah. Islam gives a lot of stress to looking after the needs of others in society and in this Hadith the Prophet (PBUH) has told Muslims that the rewards of caring for the vulnerable are comparable to fighting jihad in the way of God. Muslims must therefore always be conscious of the needs of others and be willing to help those who need it.

(b) Providing resources for the poor, supporting a widow, giving guidance to orphans are all meritorious deeds that are comparable to fighting *jihad* in the way of God. Muslims must always be ready to help other fellow beings at all levels and however they can. Examples will help reach a higher level of response.

Structure of Answer

(a) Teachings:	(b) Action:
☐ Main Idea: Rights of fellow beings and Importance of social service. ☐ It tells every Muslim the significance and importance of doing charity and social work.  Hadith: "The believer's shade on the Day of Resurrection will be his charity." [Tirmidhi] ☐ It promotes Equality, Brotherhood and welfare. ☐ It proves that Rights of people are no less than rights of Allah.	➤ Muslims can put the teachings of this Hadith into action by: ☐ Taking care of poor, widow and other downtrodden people of society.  Allah Says: "Never will you attain the good [reward] until you spend from that which you love" [3:92] ☐ Muslims should focus on rights of people and rights of Allah, side by side. ☐ Measures should be taken to end their dependency. Giving eatables and easy money is not recommended. ☐ Present day example: ✓ Evil norm of not marrying divorced/widows should be abolished. ☐ Prophet's (PBUH) marriages with widows. ☐ Financial support system for poor by 2nd Caliph Umar (RA).


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Hadith No 11

انا و كافل اليتيم فى الجنة كهذا و اشار بالسبابة و الوسطى-

'I and the man who brings up an orphan will be in paradise like this.' And he pointed with his two fingers, the index finger and the middle finger.

Structure of Answer

(a) Teachings:	(b) Action:
❑ Main Idea: Social welfare and service of humanity. ❑ A gentle reminder to prepare for hereafter. ❑ Importance of taking care of orphans. ❑ Importance of not persecuting orphans. 📖 Ref: "So as for the orphan, do not oppress" [93:09] ❑ This promises Prophet's (PBUH) neighborhood in Paradise.	➤ Muslims can put the teachings of this Hadith into action by: ❑ Believing and preparing for hereafter. ❑ Adopting orphans and treating them like their own children. 📖 "The best house among the Muslims is the one in which an orphan is treated well. The worst house among the Muslims is the one in which an orphan is treated badly." [Al-Adab-ul-Mufrad] ❑ Muslim states should take measures to end miseries of orphans and make them productive and equal citizen of the country. ❑ Present day example: ✓ 'Zamung Kor' project of KPK government to bring orphans into mainstream. ❑ Prophet (PBUH) being orphan himself always took care of orphans. ❑ Zainab bint Khuzaimah (RA) title 'Mother of Poor'.

Hadith No 12

بعث النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم أبا موسى، ومعاذ بن جبل إلى اليمن قال: وبعث كل واحد منهما على مخالف ثم قال: يسرا ولا تعسرا، وبشرا ولا تنفرا.

The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) sent Abu Musa and Mu'adh ibn Jabal to Yemen, and he sent each of them to govern a part. Then he said: 'Be gentle and do not be hard, and cause rejoicing and do not alienate.'

Structure of Answer

(a) Teachings:	(b) Action:
❑ Main Idea: Duties of leaders & social ethics. ❑ This Hadith addresses Muslim rulers and governments and instructs them to create human friendly laws/system. 📖 Prophet (PBUH) said: "Leader of the community is indeed its servant" ❑ Accountability of leaders. ❑ It inspires Muslims to be easy-going, caring and compassionate. ❑ It negates/prohibits Muslims to spread any type of hate in the society.	➤ Muslims can put the teachings of this Hadith into action by: ❑ Selecting rulers on given criteria. ❑ Muslim rulers and governments should make things easy for people and take good care of them. Office bearers must leave no stone unturned in serving their people. 📖 According to a Hadith, 7 types of people will be under the shed of Allah's thrones on the day of judgement. Just ruler will be one of them. ❑ Muslims should support and cherish each other and spread love and harmony in society. ❑ Muslims should spread love and abolish all types of sectarian, national, racial and religious hate from society. ❑ Present day example: ✓ Politicians should stop spreading racial/communal hatred for their political gains. ❑ As a ruler Prophet (PBUH) made things easy for people for e.g. Treaties of Madinah and Hudaibiah. ❑ Concept of social welfare state by Umar (RA) as he would give financial expenditures of disables, elderly and new borns.

Hadith No 13

إِنَّمَا مَثَلُ صَاحِبِ الْقُرْآنِ كَمَثَلِ الْإِبِلِ الْمُعَقَّلَةِ إِنْ عَاهَدَ عَلَيْهَا أَمْسَكَهَا وَإِنْ أَطْلَقَهَا ذَهَبَتْ.

He who studies the Qur'an is like the owner of tethered camels. If he attends to them he will keep hold of them, but if he lets them loose they will go away.

Structure of Answer

(a) Teachings:	(b) Action:
❑ Main Idea: Significance of memorizing Quran and importance of consistency. ❑ It highlights the necessity and importance of memorizing Holy Quran. Memorizing Quran has great virtues in Islam. 📖 Hadith: "Anyone who knows the Quran by heart and follows the lawful and the prohibited according to it, he will be sent to Heaven by Allah" [Tirmidhi] ❑ It highlights the importance of being attached to Quran. ❑ This Hadith presents the idea of how important consistency is in every walk of life.	➤ Muslims can put the teachings of this Hadith into action by: ❑ Reciting and memorizing Holy Quran. ✓ Hadith: "It will be said to the companion of the Qur'an: Recite and rise in status, recite as you used to recite in the world, for your status will be at the last verse that you recite." [Tirmidhi] ❑ According to some Scholars memorizing at least 20 Surahs is necessary for Tarawih. ❑ Implementation should be given special attention along with recitation and memorization of Quran. ❑ Muslims should be consistent while performing any task because this is the secret of success in all walks of life. ❑ Present day example: ✓ People have started believing that it is enough to complete Quran once. Quran has to be owned not recited occasionally.

Hadith No 14

رَحِمَ اللَّهُ رَجُلًا إِذَا بَاعَ إِذَا اشْتَرَى وَإِذَا اقْتَضَى.

May God show mercy to a man who is kindly when he sells, when he buys, and when he demands his money back.

Structure of Answer

(a) Teachings:	(b) Action:
❑ Main Idea: Ethics of dealing and trading. ❑ Islam being a code of conduct guides about all aspects of life. Trading/dealing is an important part of our lives. ❑ Islam teaches Muslims to be kind when selling, buying and demanding loan. Another Hadith with almost meaning strengthen this idea further: ❑ "Allah the Exalted will admit a man into Paradise who was easy in his buying and selling, in his paying debts and seeking repayments." [Al-Nasa'i] ❑ Importance of compassion, supportive and not being selfish.	➤ Muslims can put the teachings of this Hadith into action by: ❑ Taking care of ethics of dealing and trade. ❑ Muslims should not sell items with hidden defects, take cruel advantage of low supply or drought like situation or give less by corrupting weighing tools. Allah says: 📖 "Woe to those who give less [than due]" [83:01] ❑ Muslims should not buy something by taking advantage of their position/circumstances. ❑ Muslims should give loans to people and be lenient with them if they could not pay back in time. 📖 Prophet (PBUH) said that a man will go to paradise just because he used to give loans to people and be lenient with those who could not pay back." [Bukhari] ❑ Present day example: ✓ Today's markets are the most corrupt places our weighing tools are corrupted, products are substandard, people take advantage of Ramadan, Eid and Christmas etc. these practices should be abolished. ❑ Prophet (PBUH) honesty in his shepherd and trading careers earned him the titles of 'The Truthful' and 'The Honest'. ❑ Abu Bakr (RA) was a merchant but left trading after becoming caliph so he would not take advantage of it and stay focused on matters of governance.



Hadith No 15

لَا يَرْحَمُ اللَّهُ مَنْ لَا يَرْحَمُ النَّاسَ.

God will not show mercy to him who does not show mercy to others.

Structure of Answer

(a) Teachings:	(b) Action:
❑ Main Idea: Mercy and compassion. ❑ Islam lays too much emphasis on mercy. Even Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was given the title of 'Mercy for the worlds': 📖 "And We have not sent you (O Muhammad) except as a mercy to the worlds." [21:107] ❑ This sets a standard that one should be merciful not to have it back from people, but reward should be expected from Allah. ❑ This sets another standard that one should be merciful to everyone beyond the boundaries of race, nation or religion. 📖 Hadith: "The Best among people is the one who benefits people"	➤ Muslims can put the teachings of this Hadith into action by: ❑ Being compassionate and merciful towards their fellow beings and try their level best to serve them by any mean. ❑ Muslims must not take this as trading goods; they should not only be merciful to those who are good with them. Muslims should show mercy to enemies as well. Prophet (PBUH) described good character with 3 qualities: 📖 "To connect with the one who disconnected from you, to forgive the one who oppressed you, to give to the one who blocked you from getting what you like." [Bayhaqi] ❑ Muslims should not discriminate over race, language, cast, sect or religion. Their main motive should be serving humanity equally because everyone is creation of Allah. ❑ Present day example: ✓ This Hadith can be very handy in eliminating extremist mindset be it in religious, national or racial context. ❑ Prophet's (PBUH) conduct at Ta'if and Conquest of Makkah. ❑ Abu Huraira's (RA) attachment with kittens.

Hadith No 16

المؤمنون كرجل واحد ان اشتكى عينه اشتكى كله وان اشتكى راسه اشتكى كله.

The believers are like a single man; if his eye is affected he is affected, and if his head is affected he is all affected.

Structure of Answer

(a) Teachings:	(b) Action:
❑ Main Idea: Universal Islamic Brotherhood. ❑ This Hadith negates all differences based upon sectarianism, nationalism, cast, race or language. 📖 "The believers are but brothers..." [49:10] ❑ Equality. ❑ Inspiration to feel others' pain and sufferings. 📖 "One believer to another like the (bricks of) building, each one is holding and supporting the other" [Agreed upon] ❑ It links faith with sense of compassion towards Muslims.	➤ Muslims can put the teachings of this Hadith into action by: ❑ Muslims should eradicate sectarianism, racism and all other differences based upon cast, language, nationality and region. ❑ Muslims should be compassionate and caring towards other Muslims. 📖 Hadith: "but rather be servants of Allah as brothers" [Agreed] ❑ Present day example: ✓ Muslims are supposed to feel the sufferings of Syrian, Burmese, Palestinian and other persecuted Muslims of the world. ❑ Brotherhood between Emigrants and Helpers. ❑ Uthman bought well of Roma to fight famine.



03102855225



@umarkhan313



sirumarkhan@gmail.com

YouTube /umarkhan313



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Hadith No 17

الْحَيَاءُ لَا يَأْتِي إِلَّا بِخَيْرٍ-

Modesty produces nothing but good.

Structure of Answer

(a) Teachings:	(b) Action:
❑ Main Idea: Importance of Decency and Chastity in Islam. ❑ Modesty refers to decency, exemplary conduct and other moral qualities. ❑ Modesty is connected with faith and it leads to righteousness. 📖 "Modesty and faith are companions; when one is taken away, the other follows it" [Hadith] ❑ Modesty is fundamental for a positive and healthy society.	➤ Muslims can put the teachings of this Hadith into action by: ❑ Adopting modesty as part and parcel of their daily lives. ❑ Muslims should stay away from immoralities and social evils. 📖 Hadith: "If you lack shame, do whatever you want" [Al-Bukhari] ❑ This reflects that lack of modesty lead people go astray. ❑ Present day example: ✓ Muslims are supposed to stay away from viral social evils, explicit & aggressive behaviors and indecencies spread through mainstream and social media. ❑ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) himself was a very modest and civilized person. Even during period of illiteracy, Prophet (PBUH) stayed away from viral social evils such as adultery, vulgar and abusive communication and naked Tawaf of Kaabah. ❑ Hazrat Usman (RA) was given utmost regard just because of his matchless modesty.

Hadith No 18

لا يدخل النار أحد في قلبه مثقال حبة خردل من إيمان، ولا يدخل الجنة أحد في قلبه مثقال حبة خردل من كبر.

He who has in his heart as much faith as a grain of mustard seed will not enter hell, and he who has in his heart as much pride as a grain of mustard seed will not enter paradise.

Structure of Answer

(a) Teachings:	(b) Action:
❑ Main Idea: Belief in Hereafter and Strict Accountability. ❑ This Hadith signifies that success in hereafter depends upon Faith. ❑ Faith refers to submission and submission doesn't only mean believing but it also includes acting upon it. ❑ Opposite of Faith is pride that is destructive, we can see example of Satan who lost everything because of pride. ❑ "Pride is My cloak and greatness is My robe, and he who competes with Me in respect of either of them, I shall cast into the Hell Fire." [Abu-Dawood]	➤ Muslims can put the teachings of this Hadith into action by: ❑ Muslims should purify their faith by rectifying their beliefs. ❑ They should also focus on good deeds, as Faith without practice won't do any good. ❑ On the other hand, Muslims should stay away from pride as Allah does not like it. Quran says: 📖 "Indeed, Allah does not like everyone self-deluded and boastful." [31:18] ❑ Present day example: ✓ Muslims are supposed to stay away from national, sectarian, racial, regional pride and arrogance. ❑ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) never asked companions to treat him as a king or ruler. ❑ Umar bin Khattab (RA) ruler of 2.2 million square miles used to wear a dress with 16-17 patches.



03102855225



@umarkhan313



sirumarkhan@gmail.com

YouTube /umarkhan313



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Hadith No 19

الدُّنْيَا سِجْنُ الْمُؤْمِنِ وَجَنَّةُ الْكَافِرِ.

The world is the believer's prison and the unbeliever's paradise.

Structure of Answer

(a) Teachings:	(b) Action:
❑ Main Idea: Belief in Hereafter and worthlessness of this world. ❑ This Hadith declares that this world is a mere test for believers. ❑ Believers may feel like prisoners as they have to stay in limits and abide by the rules set by Allah and his messengers. But it ensures better rewards in after life. ❑ Secondly, it highlights the worthlessness of this world as Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said: 📖 "Live in this world as if you were a stranger or a wayfarer" [Al-Bukhari] ❑ This further clarifies that luxuries & problems of this world cannot be criteria to judge anyone's worth. ❑ A balance of Deen and Dunya is required to succeed in both.	➤ Muslims can put the teachings of this Hadith into action by: ❑ Muslims should not lose hope when tested by Allah and should not be demoralized upon seeing non-believers enjoying luxuries. 📖 "And the Hereafter is better for you than the first [life]" [93:4] ❑ Being focused on preparation of hereafter. As Allah says: 📖 "And what is the worldly life except the enjoyment of delusion." [57:20] ❑ Present day example: ✓ Muslims should stay away from both extremes. Abandoning and indulging too much in this life both are not recommended. ❑ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) turned down all luxurious offers of Quraysh and preferred to be a servant of Allah. ❑ Abu Zar Ghiffari (RA) was a living explanation of this Hadith, his trust in Allah and down towards life style.

Hadith No 20

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَنْظُرُ إِلَى صُورِكُمْ وَأَمْوَالِكُمْ وَلَكِنْ يَنْظُرُ إِلَى قُلُوبِكُمْ وَأَعْمَالِكُمْ.

God does not look at your forms and your possessions, but he looks at your hearts and your deeds.

Structure of Answer

(a) Teachings:	(b) Action:
❑ Main Idea: Judgement criteria of God. ❑ It gives a strong message to believers that they should not judge and label each other. ❑ The only one worthy judge is Allah who can see every action and knows intentions hidden in hearts. 📖 Allah says: "O you, who have believed, avoid much [negative] assumption...." [49:12] ❑ It lays emphasis on the importance of intention. Good deed with negative intention is not acceptable in front of Allah. ❑ Actions done for self-projection and worldly gains will not be accepted by Allah. ❑ Good appearance is appreciated.	➤ Muslims can put the teachings of this Hadith into action by: ❑ Not judging and labeling people on the basis of their appearances and status. ❑ Muslims should focus on improving the quality of their deeds and intentions behind them. ❑ Prophet (PBUH) said: "Actions are by intentions" [Al-Bukhari] ❑ Muslims should purify their intentions and dedicate all their energies for the cause of Allah. ❑ Muslims should not only value beautiful appearance and financial status but rather they should look for good character and heart. ❑ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) selected Bilal Habshi (RA) as his Muadhin, despite his appearance was not very attractive. ❑ A man's migration was nullified when He migrated to Madinah to get married to a woman.



03102855225



@umarkhan313



sirumarkhan@gmail.com

YouTube /umarkhan313



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Topic: **History and Importance of Hadith.**

Sub Topics: **Stages of Compilation of Hadith.**

(a) Trace the main stages from the lifetime of Holy Prophet (PBUH) till the compilation of six authoritative books. [10]

Structure of Answer
▪ Para 1 = Compilation during the lifetime of Holy Prophet (PBUH). ▪ Para 2 = Compilation during the age of companions (11 A.H till 100 A.H) ▪ Para 3 = Compilation during the age of Successors of Companions (100 A.H till 200 A.H) ▪ Para 4 = Compilation during the age of Successors of Companions (200 A.H till 300 A.H)
Points to be Covered
▪ Quran declares Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) the best role model and excellent pattern for humanity: 📖 Ref: "There has certainly been for you in the Messenger of Allah an excellent pattern for anyone whose hope is in Allah and the Last Day and [who] remembers Allah often." [33:21] ▪ Sayings, actions and silent approvals of Prophet (PBUH) were meant to be compiled so this compilation can be the ultimate guide for humanity till the day of judgement. ▪ At first, Prophet (PBUH) stopped companions from writing Hadiths so it does not get mixed with revelation of Quran. He drew their attention towards memorization and verbal teaching. Only treaties and letters can be found as written record of early and mid-years of Islam. ▪ Companions who went an extra mile to memorize and narrate Hadiths were Ayesha (RA), Anas bin Malik (RA), Abdullah bin Abbas (RA), Abdullah bin Umar (RA), Jabir bin Abdullah (RA), Abu Hurairah (RA) and other members of Suffah (first school of Islam). ▪ When revelation and writing of Quran reached near completion, he allowed his companions to make written compilations of Hadith. ▪ Some of the written compilations include Kitab-us-Sadaqah about the rules of Zakat, was written on Prophet's (PBUH) orders, Booklet of Amr bin Hazm containing rules of Prayer, Zakat, purification and administrative laws, Saheefa-e-Sadiqah written by Abdullah bin Amr (RA) and Booklet of Anas bin Malik. Some of them were even checked and endorsed by Prophet (PBUH). ▪ Soon after the demise of Holy Prophet (PBUH) companions put their maximum efforts to spread the teachings of Quran and Sunnah and travelled across the Arab and even beyond. They set up different centers of learning and teachings of Hadith. Some of them were Makkah, Madinah, Koofa, Busra, Damascus etc. ▪ Wives of Holy Prophet (PBUH) and other female companions also took part in these efforts to spread the message of Allah and Prophet (PBUH) everywhere. Ayesha (RA) set up a school at her place and loads of students would come and learn Hadiths of Prophet (PBUH) from her. A lot of compilers of Hadith were students of Ayesha's (RA) students. ▪ The famous written compilation of this era include Booklets of Abdullah bin Abbas (RA), Ubadah bin

Samit (RA), Samrah bin Jundub (RA), Jabir bin Abdullah (RA) and Booklet of Abu Hurairah (RA).
▪ So far the work of compilation of Hadith was done on individual basis. Umar bin Abdul Aziz (RA) a great Umayyad ruler wrote a letter to governor of Madinah and asked him to gather scholars of Madinah and make compilations of Hadiths. Imam Zuhri (RA) was the biggest scholar of Madinah who along with help of other narrators, compiled tons of books and sent them to Damascus where they were copied and distributed in Islamic world. ▪ Other compilers were Hasan Basri, Urwah bin Zubair, Imam Abu Hanifa, Imam Malik, Sufyan Thauri, Sufyan bin Uyaynah and Ahmed bin Hanbal. All these scholars made written compilations of Hadith and played major role in the mission of preservation of Hadith.
▪ This age is considered the golden age of compilation of Hadith as successors of successors took this matter very seriously. They did not only make some excellent compilations but paid special attention about differentiating between strong, weak and fabricated Hadiths. The six authoritative books of Hadith (Sihah-e-Sittah) were also compiled in this era. The first book among six authoritative books and most authentic book after the Holy Quran is Saheeh Bukhari written by Muhammad bin Ismail Bukhari which contains 7257 Hadiths. Saheeh Muslim is written by Muslim bin Al-Hajaj that contains 9200 Hadiths. Sunan Abu Dawud written by Imam Abu Dawud contains 4800 traditions. Jami' Tirmizi written by Imam Tirmizi contains 4400 Hadiths. Sunan Nasai written by Abu Abdulrahman Al Nasai contains 5700 Hadiths and last one is Sunan Ibn-e-Majah that contains 4341 Hadiths. ▪ This was the finest work could possibly be done by any community to preserve the life and sayings of their Prophet. Finally, Muslims were able to preserve the sayings, actions and silent approvals of Holy Prophet (PBUH) so they can get guidance from it till the day of judgement.

Q (b) What was the significance of Prophet (PBUH) not allowing the written compilation of Hadith in early days of his Prophethood?

Points to be Covered
▪ Prophet (PBUH) wanted to establish Islam and make sure his sayings were not mixed up with the words of the Qur'an which was still being revealed. ▪ Prophet (PBUH) motivated them to focus on verbal teaching and memorization. ▪ As soon as the revelation of Quran reached near completion and Prophet (PBUH) was certain that his companions would be able to distinguish between the Hadiths and the words of the Qur'an he encouraged them to write down the Hadiths to pass them down to others.

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Topic: History and Importance of Hadith

Sub Topics: Methods of Examination of Hadith.

Q (a) Explain the importance of Isnad (Chain of transmitters) & of the Matan (body of text) in assisting scholars to check authenticity of Hadith. [10]

or

Q (a) Describe the methods employed by the compilers of the major books of Hadith to ensure the Hadiths they collected were authentic. [10]

Structure of Answer		
Para 1	Para 2	Para 3
☐ Introduction.	☐ Rules of Isnad (Chain of Narrators)	☐ Rules of Matan (Text of Hadith)
Answer		
☐ Major compilation of Hadith started years after Prophet's demise and during those years preservation and transition of Hadith depended upon the memory of people.		
☐ When official compilation began, It became necessary to devise a proper mechanism to examine Hadith and determine if the Hadith is authentic or not.		
☐ Compilers of Hadith divided Hadiths into two parts: Isnad (Chain of Narrators) and Matan (Text of Hadith)		
☐ Example: "Muhammd bin Al Muthanna reported from Abdul Wahab from Ayub from Abu Killabah, from Malik that the Prophet said" = Isnad (Chain) "Pray as you have seen me offering prayer" Matan (Text)		
☐ The first part which mentions the chain of transmitters is the Sanad and the second part which the body or text is the Matan. The scholars assessed both parts of the Hadith religiously.		
☐ Scholars and compilers of Hadith employed some very strict rules to check authenticity of Hadith through examination of Isnad (the chain of narrators).		
☐ They established a proper science called 'Asma-ur-Rijal' (Names/Biographies of People/Narrators). They researched, gathered, compiled and published the data regarding detailed biographies of Hadith narrators in which they would determine the level of a narrator according to different parameters which would eventually affect the quality of Hadith. Imam Muhammad bin Sireen (RA) said regarding importance of examination of Hadith: "Indeed this knowledge is the religion, so be careful with regards to the one whom you take your religion from." [Muqaddima Sahiha]		
☐ Rules employed by compilers of Hadith to check the authenticity of Hadith using Isnad are: ✓ Each transmitter must be honest, upright and strong Muslim. Because narrating Hadith of Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is a sacred duty that requires above mentioned standards. ✓ Transmitter must have good retention skills. Retaining can be of two types, it can be done through writing or through memorizing. ✓ There should be no gap, weaknesses or any other error in the chain from start till the end. Each transmitter must have known the transmitter before him, and also the transmitter after. ✓ The first transmitter in the chain must be a Companion of the Prophet (PBUH) as a successor narrating a Hadith directly from Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is not considered an authentic connected Hadith.		
☐ Scholars and compilers of Hadith employed some very strict rules to check authenticity of Hadith through examination of Matan (the text of Hadith). Some of those rules are: ✓ The text of Hadith must agree with the fundamental principles and teachings of Quran. Any Hadith that contradicts		

with Quran can never be accepted as Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) could never say/do/approve anything that is against Quran. For instance a Madu Hadith says: "This world's age is seven thousand years and we are in the seventh thousand." This contradicts the verse of Quran in which Allah says that accurate knowledge of Judgement day is with Allah (SWT).

- ✓ It must also agree with the main body of famous and reliable Hadiths. An unknown Hadith that is not narrated by more than one companion, contradicts a famous and known Hadith will automatically be rejected.
- ✓ It must also agree with common sense and what is reasonable. For instance, a Madu Hadith says: "Long beard indicates stupidity." Or another one says: "Do not slice the meat with knife as it is the method of non-Arabs."
- ✓ A Hadith should not promise a huge reward for a tiny deed or huge punishment for a tiny sin.
- ✓ It should not praise/condemn any individual or place. For instance: "stay away from Hindus and Jews." Or another one says: "four cities are part of Hell, Constantinople, Tabriah, Intakiah and San'aa."
- ✓ It should not give precise details of events that occurred after the Prophet's time as Prophet (PBUH) would never predict any future incident with mention of exact time and date. For instance: "My companions will be faithful and practicing Muslims for 40 years, they will be loving and brotherly for 80 years and they will be full of hate after 160 years. Then there will be mischief and chaos."
- ✓ It should not contain expressions uncharacteristic of the Prophet as He had the most decent and sophisticated personality. So any use of abusive, indecent or immoral expression is impossible by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

Q (b) Why is it important for Muslims to have collections of authentic Hadiths? [4]

Answer

- ❑ Prophet (PBUH) has been designated as the best role model for Muslims and they were ordered to follow him, as Allah says:
 ﴿There has certainly been for you in the Messenger of Allah an excellent pattern﴾ [33:21]
 Thus it was necessary to compile his original sayings and actions.
- ❑ Further elaboration of Quran depends upon Hadith as Quran is a precise text that needs elaboration. Like Quran only orders to offer prayer but the number, pattern and other details will be found in Hadith.
- ❑ Hadith is the 2nd most important pillar of legal thinking in Islam. Without Sahih Ahadith it is impossible to compile and apply the accurate Islamic jurisprudence and Shariah Laws.
- ❑ If there was no authentic collection of Hadith, Ummah would have been further divided into more sects and groups. Authentic collection of Hadith ensures unity of Muslim Ummah.

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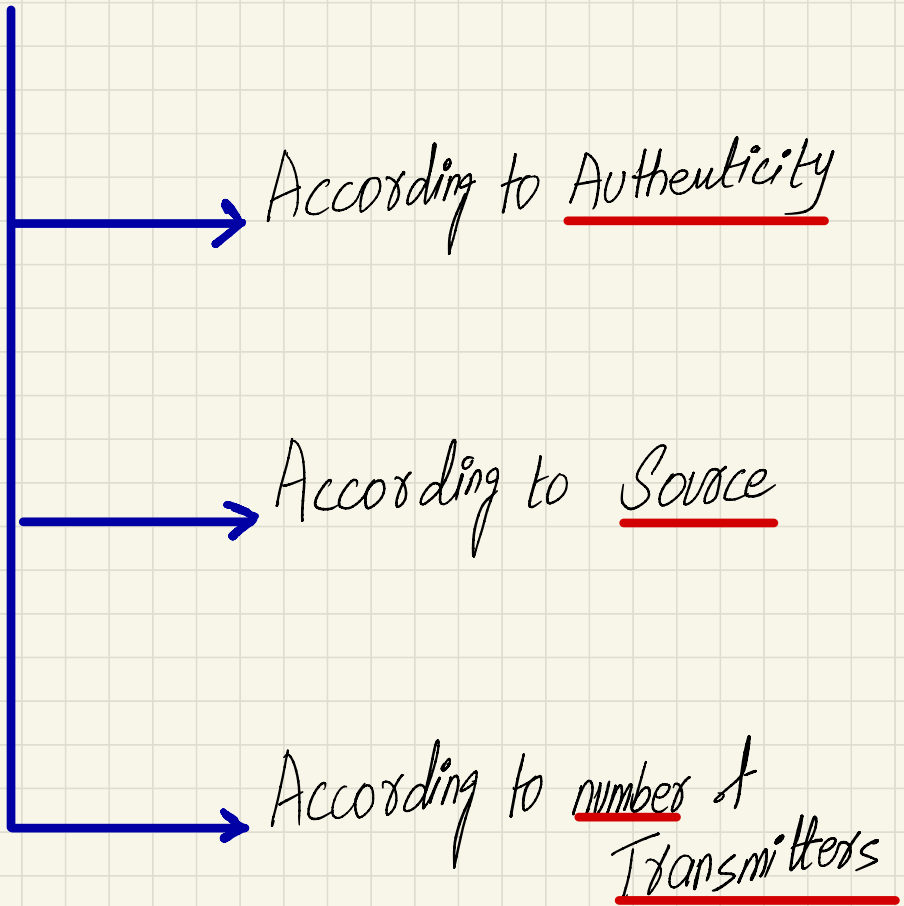
Topic: History and Importance of Hadith

Sub Topic: Features of Sahih Bukhari and Muslim

Sahih Bukhari
▪ Compiled by Imam Muhammad bin Abdullah Ismail Bukhari. ▪ He was born in Bukhara a famous city of central Asian region (Uzbekistan) in 194 A.H/810 A.D and died in 256 A.H/870 A.D. ▪ He started learning Hadith at the age of 10 and memorized a lot of books of Hadith in his teenage. ▪ He authored his first book about history at the age of 18. ▪ He travelled across the Islamic caliphate and learned Hadith from approximately 1000 teachers. He gathered a collection of 600 thousand Hadiths. ▪ After years of research, analysis, memorization and hard work he selected 7397 Hadiths in Al-Sahih which is famous as Sahih Al-Bukhari. ▪ There are around 2600 original Hadith if we do not count the repetition. ▪ Sahih Bukhari was endorsed by famous scholars of that era and is considered the most authentic book after Holy Quran.
Sahih Muslim
▪ Compiled by Imam Muslim bin Al-Hajjaj (204 A.H/815 AD – 264 A.H/875 AD) ▪ He was born in town of Nishapur present day Iran. ▪ He also travelled to different learning centers across the Abbasid caliphate and gathered 300 thousand Hadiths. ▪ He also learned Hadith from Imam Bukhari and was inspired by his style and method. ▪ He shortlisted 9200 Hadiths and compiled them in a book called Sahih Muslim. ▪ Sahih Muslim is almost parallel to Sahih Bukhari in authenticity and endorsement by scholars of Muslim community. ▪ These 2 books are called Saheehain (The 2 authentic Books) and a Hadith recorded by both Bukhari and Muslim will be considered 'Agreed Upon' and considered the most reliable and strong Hadith.



Classifications of Hadith



According to Authenticity

1) Sahih → Authentic

2) Hasan → Good

3) Da'eef → Weak/Doubtful

4) Mawdu → Fabricated

According to Source

1) Qudsi :- Content of God + Words of Prophet (ﷺ)
"Fasting is for me, I will give its reward."

2) Nabwi :- Words, actions, Silent approvals/
of Prophet (ﷺ) Disapprovals

According to Number of Narrators

1) Mutawatir:- (Consecutive)
Large No of Narrators in every era.

2) Ahad: → (Isolated)
↓
Limited narrators

(i) Mash'hur: 3 or more narrators

(ii) Azeed:- 2 Narrators

(iii) Ghareeb:- 1 Narrator.

6 Authentic Books of Sunni Muslims (Sihah-e-Sittah)

<u>Book</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Birth-Demise</u>	<u>Place of birth</u>	<u>Total collection</u>	<u>Compiled in book</u>	<u>Other details</u>
Sahih Bukhari	Muhammad bin Ismail	194-256	Bukhara	6 Lacs	7257	Most authentic book after Quran. Expert of Isnad Matan and Asma-ur-Rijaal. Focused on Sahih only.
Sahih Muslim	Muslim bin Hajjaj	204-261	Khorasan	3 Lacs	9200	Student of Imam Bukhari and Imam Abu Hanifa. A Hadith that is mentioned in both Bukhari and Muslim is called 'Agreed Upon'. Mainly focused on Sahih Hadith.
Sunan Abu Dawood	Suleman bin Shoaib	202-275	Sistan	5 Lacs	4800	Compiled after 20 years of efforts. Focus on Legal Hadith. Also included Hasan and Da'eef.
Jami' Tirmidhi	Muhammad bin Esa	209-279	Uzbekistan		4400	Contains all types of Hadith. Hadith is followed by comments regarding authenticity.
Sunan Nasai	Abdul Rehman	215-303	Khorasan		5700	Also records Da'eef Hadith but specifies them.
Sunan Ibn e Majah	Muhammad bin Yazeed	209-273	Qazvin		4341	32 sections, 1500 chapters. Finest arrangement.

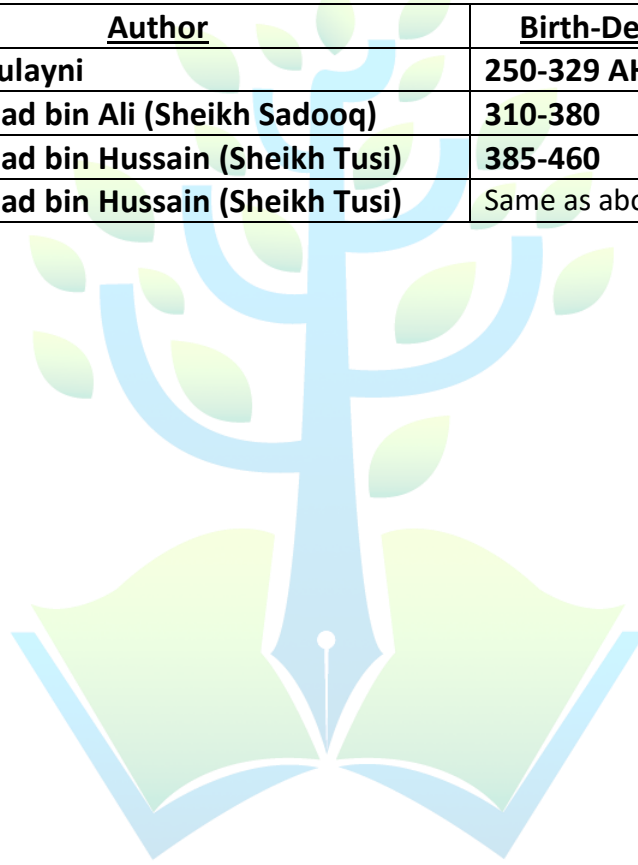
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4 Books of Shia Muslims (Usool-e-Arba-ah)

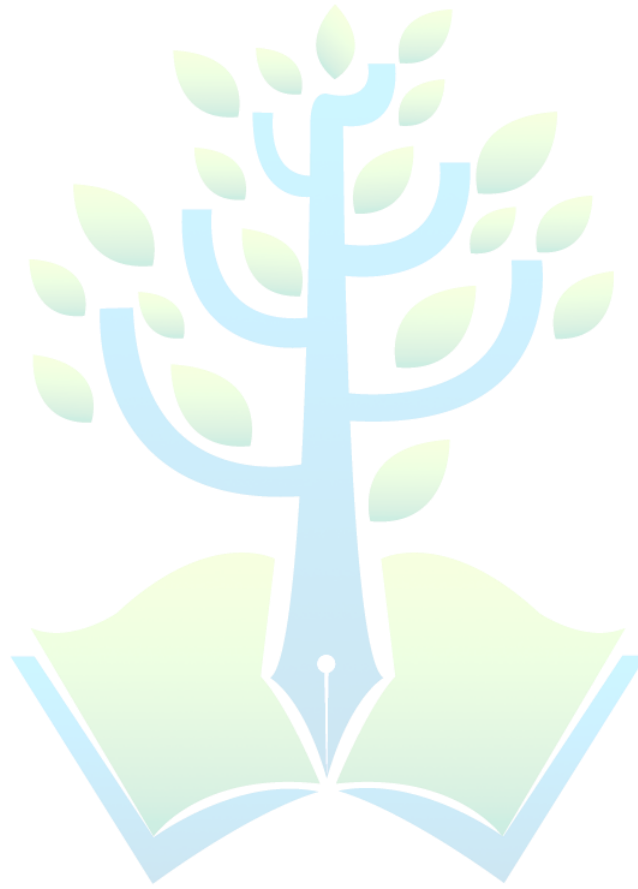
<u>Books</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Birth-Demise</u>	<u>Place of Birth</u>	<u># of Hadith</u>
Kitab-ul-Kafi	Yaqoob Kulayni	250-329 AH	Rey, Iran.	16099
Man La Yahdhuruhul Faqih	Muhammad bin Ali (Sheikh Sadooq)	310-380	Qom	9044
Tahzib ul Ahkam	Muhammad bin Hussain (Sheikh Tusi)	385-460	Tus	13590
Al-Istibsar	Muhammad bin Hussain (Sheikh Tusi)	Same as above	Same as above	5500



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Topic: The Rightly Guided Caliphs

Sub Topic: 1st Caliph: Abu Bakr (RA)

Q (a) Write a detailed account of Main events/Contributions/Achievements of Abu Bakr's (RA) Caliphate. [10]

Structure of Answer

Para 1:

- Morale of Ummah
- Election as Caliph
- Expedition of Usama bin Zaid
- Refusal to Pay Zakat

Para 2:

- Apostasy Movement
- Mischief of False Prophets

Para 3:

- Compilation of Quran
- Expansion of Islamic Empire
- Expeditions in Iraq
- Expeditions in Syria

Answer

- After Prophet's demise in 11AH all companions were shocked and disheartened. They were not ready to believe that Prophet (PBUH) was no more with them. The strongest and wisest of them Hazrat Umar (RA) took his sword and shouted whoever claimed that Prophet (PBUH) has died I will rip his head apart. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) controlled the situation by delivering a historical sermon, He stated: "whoever worshiped Muhammad (PBUH) should keep in mind that he is no more with us, and whoever worshiped Allah should keep in mind that he is eternal" and then he recited this verse:
 - ❖ "Muhammad is not but a messenger. [Other] messengers have passed on before him" [3:144]
- Then some hypocrites tried to start a dispute between Emigrants and Helpers on succession of Holy Prophet (PBUH). Helpers gathered at 'Thaqifa Bani Sa'ida' (Assembly of Madinah) and Nominated Saad bin Ibaadah as Caliph. Hazrat Abu Bakr, Umar and Abu Ubaida also reached there and after cross talk all agreed to accept Hazrat Abu Bakr as 1st Caliph of Islam.
- Prophet (PBUH) prepared and sent an army which was led by Usama bin Zaid (RA) to Syria. They were at a place called 'Jarf' nearby Madinah when Prophet (PBUH) passed away. Now after Hazrat Abu Bakr took charge, majority of companions wanted that a big segment of Muslim army shouldn't be sent this much far away from Madinah at that time of crisis. But Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) stood firm and said it was the order of Holy Prophet (PBUH) so it has to be fulfilled. Army marched to Syria and achieved its strategic goals.
- Some tribes had a misconception that Zakat was only supposed to be paid to Holy Prophet (PBUH) nobody else and they misunderstood Quranic verse:
 - ❖ "Take, [O, Muhammad], from their wealth a charity by which you purify them and cause them increase"

[09:103]

- Secondly these tribes thought that it can be collected and given to the local people without bringing it in central main stream. So, they refused to pay Zakat. Among these tribes there were: Abs, Zibyaan, Banu Kinana, Ghitfaan, Banu Fazaara, Banu Bakr and Banu Marrah. They sent a combined delegate but both parties couldn't accept each other terms. That delegate observed that regular Muslim army is absent. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) sensed their plan and imposed emergency in Madinah and ordered remaining army and volunteers to stay high alert. A failed attempt to attack Madinah was attempted by above mentioned tribes but Muslims defended Madinah and defeated them.
- People of Yemen, Bakhraan and Hadhramaut, Banu Tamim, Banu Hanifa, Muzir, Daus, Banu Aamir when got to know about Prophet's (PBUH) demise they forego Islam. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) took every necessary measure to call them back towards Islam or countering them with force if needed. But this movement was taken over by false Prophets as they both had the same enemy.
- The 1st false prophet was Aswad Ansi. He took over Yemen and overthrew Muslim government. He gathered huge support and controlled whole region of Yemen. Finally, he was executed by some Muslim assassins who killed him while he was drunk.
- Tulayha also declared himself prophet by claiming that Jibrail visits him and gathered support from Banu Tay, Ghitfan and Banu Asad. He was defeated by Khalid bin Waleed and Tulayha ran away and accepted Islam later.
- Sajjah bint e Harith also claimed prophethood and Banu Taghlib along with Banu Tamim and Banu Huzail (Christian Tribe) became his followers. She married with Musailmah so her movement was merged with Musailma.
- A man from Banu Hanifa Musailma was the strongest of them all. He met Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in 9th AH and asked for caliphate which was refused. So, he himself announced his caliphate first and then became Prophet. He along with supporters of Sajjah emerged as the biggest threat for Islam. His power was crushed in battle of Yamamah and he was killed by Wahshi bin Harb (RA).
- The remaining apostate tribes were defeated at Bahrain, Amman, Mahrah, Yemen, Kandah and Hadhramaut.
- Hundreds of Huffaz got martyred in Battle of Yamamah. Umar (RA) persuaded Abu Bakr (RA) to compile Quran. He was hesitant at first but agreed later and appointed Zaid bin Thabit (RA) to do this honor. Zaid bin Thabit (RA) left no stone unturned and compiled an authentic and official copy of Quran. Therefore, Abu Bakr (RA) is called 'The Compiler of Quran'.
- Romans and Persians have been a constant threat for Islamic Caliphate since the era of Holy Prophet (PBUH). In 12th AH/633 AD Abu Bakr (RA) paid attention to these two rivals after achieving internal stability. He dispatched two armies to Iraq, 10 thousand Soldiers commanded by Khalid bin Walid (RA) other 8 thousand were led by Muthanna (RA). Then Khalid was given the supreme command he defeated Persians at Uballah, Zaat-ul-Salasil, Mazaar, Walajah, Ullis, Hairah, Anbaar, Ain-al-Tamar, Doma-tul-Jandal and Firaz.
- While Abu Bakr (RA) was busy in Ridda Wars and battles against false Prophets, Roman emperor ordered his armies to assemble at Islamic borders. Abu Bakr (RA) sent Khalid bin Saeed (RA) to border, ordered him not to engage just keep a hawk eye on roman developments. Then in 13th AH/634 AD He sent 5 armies commanded by Yazeed bin Abu Sufyan (RA), Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah (RA), Amr bin Aas (RA), Shurahbil bin Hasanah and Ikrimah bin Abu Jahal (RA). Khalid bin Walid (RA) was also ordered to leave Iraq and reach Syria as soon as possible. Khalid Defeated Romans at Busrah and assembled all scattered Muslim armies at Ajnadayn. Khalid defeated 1 lac Roman warriors with his 40 thousand soldiers and forced Romans to retreat to Hims and Damascus.

Q (a) Describe Abu Bakr's activities against the false prophets and apostate tribes. [10]

Structure of Answer

Para 1:

- Apostate Tribes
- Battles at Bahrain, Amman, Mahrah, Yemen, Kandah and Hadhramaut.

Para 2:

- Aswad Ansi
- Tulayha Al-Asadi.

Para 3:

- Sajjah bint e Harith
- Musailmah the Liar
- Battle of Yamamah.

Answer

- After the conquest of Makkah whole Arabia was in awe of rise of Islam. So, majority of Arab tribes sent their delegates to offer their allegiance to Islam. That's why 9th year of Hijra is called the year of delegations. But not all of them were truly inspired by Islam. Some of them accepted it because of fear, some for power thirst and some for different social, territorial and economical relaxations.
- When they got to know about the demise of Holy Prophet (PBUH) they forego Islam and a huge apostasy movement was started. People of Yemen, Bakhraan and Hadhramaut, Banu Tamim, Banu Hanifa, Muzir, Daus, Banu Aamir. They became a huge threat to the survival of Islam as some of them tried to overthrow the Muslim governments and started plundering the masses. Hazrat Abu Bakr left no stone unturned to counter this threat. At first, he tried to solve this problem by calling them back to Islam. And he used force whenever needed.
- He defeated them at Bahrain, Amman, Mahrah, Yemen, Kandah and Hadhramaut. The remaining apostates joined false Prophets as both had a common enemy.
- The 1st ever person who claimed false prophet-hood was Aswad Al-Ansi, his name was Ab'hala bin Ka'ab and he belonged to the Maz'haj tribe. He was from Yemen and claimed Prophet-hood in the ending days of Holy Prophet (PBUH). He gathered a huge army and expelled the Muslim rulers of Yemen. A special task force consisting of Muslim assassins was given the task to assassinate him. They contacted some local lords who were also against Aswad even his wife also supported them and he was killed while he was drunk.
- Tulayha Al Asadi belonged to Banu Asad. He also declared himself as Prophet during last days of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). A small fraction of Muslim Army was sent to encounter him, during fight he was hit by a Muslim soldier that was not on target. So, he started propagating his immortality. He claimed that Jibrail visits him and would recite fake revelations to impress his followers. An army commanded by Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed was sent to fight him. They somehow managed to contact 'Banu Tay' who were the major force of his army. Banu Tay joined Muslim army and Tulayha was defeated and ran away from the battle field. Later he accepted Islam.
- Sajjah bint e Harith also claimed prophethood and managed to get support from Banu Taghlib, Banu Tamim and Banu Huzail. Her followers were merged with the followers of Musailmah as she married him.
- Musailmah bin Habib who belonged to Banu Hanifa, was the strongest false Prophet Muslims faced. He along with his and Sajjah's followers became a huge threat for Islam. In 9th AH he first visited Holy Prophet (PBUH) and demanded his caliphate. Prophet (PBUH) refused but he went back and announced that he is

nominated caliph of Holy Prophet (PBUH). Later on, he claimed Prophethood. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) had to counter refusers of Zakat, Apostate tribes and false prophets so he distributed his army into 11 corps. He designated Ikrimah along with his corps to take position against Musailmah, but ordered him not to engage. Ikrimah could not wait and attacked Musailmah but was defeated by him. Hazrat Abu Bakr was pained and angered by this. Khalid bin Waleed (RA) then given the command along with a corps of Shurahbl (RA), he attacked Musailmah. This fierce battle is called the Battle of Yamamah. 40 thousand soldiers of Musailmah were ready to die for him that resulted in immense bloodshed from both sides. The final and fiercest phase of war fought in a garden, is called 'The Garden of Death'. The Musailmah was killed by Hazrat Wahshi bin Harb (RA). Hundreds of companions who memorized Quran got martyred but the apostasy movement along with the biggest false prophet got crushed.

(b) Explain why he was known as Siddique and the Savior of Islam. [4]

Answer

- Prophet (PBUH) himself stated that whenever I presented Islam to anyone he took some time to respond but Abu Bakr (RA) accepted it without taking a second.
- When Quraysh mocked Prophet (PBUH) on his claim of ascension because the claim was weak according to logic and common sense, Abu Bakr accepted it without any question of hesitation. He secured the title of Al-Siddique.
- When he became the Caliph, he had to face internal and external problems. He had to face apostasy movement, false prophets, refusers of Zakat and hypocrites. Along with external threats by Romans and Persians. But he did a great job and tackled them all very well. This made him the Savior of Islam.
- ❖ "If Allah (SWT) had not bestowed us with great leader like Abu Bakr (RA), we would have been vanished" Said Abdullah bin Masud (RA) [Futuh-ul-Buldan]

Q (b) The Prophet called Abu Bakr 'al-Siddiq' (Testifier of the Truth). How did Abu Bakr live up to his title during his caliphate? [04]

Answer

- Abu Bakr (RA) fought to uphold the finality of the Prophet (PBUH) in the wars against the false prophets. He crushed all four of them.
- He refused to give in to the demands of those who wanted to be exempted from paying zakat and fought battles with them. He demonstrated that truth must prevail and one should not give up when on right path.
- He preserved the word of God by having the Qur'an compiled as it was not compiled during the lifetime of Holy Prophet (PBUH). But when he saw memorizers dying one after another, He left no stone unturned and made an official copy of Quran so it can remain the guide for upcoming generations.

Topic: The Rightly Guided Caliphs,**Sub Topic: Umar bin Khattab.**

Expansion of Islamic Empire

Q (a) Trace the expansion of the Islamic empire under the rule of the caliph 'Umar. [10]

Structure of Answer	
Para 1	Para 2
➤ Persian Campaign (Against Sassanid Empire) ☐ Back Ground and reasons ☐ Battle of Namaraq ☐ Battle of Bridge ☐ Battle of Buwaib ☐ Battle of Qadisiyyah ☐ Conquest of Mada'in ☐ Battle of Jalula ☐ Battle of Nahavand ☐ Complete Conquest of Persia.	➤ Roman Campaign (Against Byzantine Empire) ☐ Back Ground and reasons ☐ Conquest of Damascus ☐ Battle of Fahl ☐ Conquest of Emesa ☐ Battle of Yarmouk ☐ Surrender of Jerusalem ☐ Conquest of Egypt.
Answer	
☐ Abu Bakr (RA) faced all challenges and cleared the ground for Umar (RA) to expand Islamic empire. ☐ Relationship of Muslims with Persians was never exemplary after the letter sent by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was torn into pieces and army was sent to arrest Holy Prophet (PBUH) by Persian king. ☐ There are traditions according to which Persians helped Musailmah and apostate tribes against Abu Bakr (RA). ☐ The first advancement of Muslims in Persian governed Iraq was under the command of Abu Ubaid Thaqfi along with Muthanna (RA). They successfully defeated Persians at Namaraq. This took place in 13th AH/634 AD. ☐ To avenge the battle of Namaraq, Persians gathered under the command of Bahman Jaduyah. They camped on east bank of Euphrates and Muslims waited for them on the other side. Abu Ubaid Thaqfi rejected suggestions of senior companions and crossed the river. They were not able to assemble properly, Persian army supported by immense elephants thrashed them. Abu Ubaid, his brother Hakam and 7 other who took command one after another, got trampled by elephants. 6 thousand Muslims got martyred in this battle. ☐ Muthanna (RA) avenged this at battle of Buwaib and crushed Persian army led by Mehran. This happened in 14th AH/635 AD. ☐ In the same year Rustam along with famous Persian commanders marched to Qadisiyyah along with 60-80 thousand army. Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA) faced Persians with only 30 thousand soldiers. This battle lasted for 3 days and nights and ended with decisive Muslim victory. This marks the completion of Muslims conquest of Iraq. Soon after this, another historically and strategically important city of Babul was captured by Muslims. ☐ Saad (RA) marched to Mada'in after crossing Tigris river. The fierce advancement of Muslims compelled Yazdegerd to flee the city along with his family and valuables. City fell to Muslims after a siege of some months. ☐ In 16th AH/637 AD Persians gathered at Jalula under the command of Rustam's brother Farrukhzad. Saad (RA) sent 12 thousand Muslim soldiers under the command of Hashim bin Utbah (RA) who defeated Persians after a long siege followed by a fierce battle. ☐ Muslim forces kept marching and seizing small and big Persian cities that almost ended Sassanid rule in Persia. In 21st AH/642 AD Sassanid gathered their remaining final army led by Mardan Shah that was approximately 150 thousand. 30 thousand Muslim soldiers led by Nauman bin Muqrin (RA) marched to Nahavand. After a fierce battle in which hundreds of Muslims along with commander Nauman (RA) got martyred, Muslims managed to crush Persian army killing more than 30 thousand Persians. This marked the end of Sassanid power in Persia and completed Muslim conquest. That why it is called 'Victory of Victories'. ☐ Relation with Romans got disturbed when their governor Shurahbil killed Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) messenger. Battle of Mautah and later Tabuk took place in order to reply Romans in their language. During Abu Bakr's (RA) era they remained constant threat for Muslims. ☐ As soon as Khalid (RA) reached Rome in 14th AH/635 AD he laid siege around Damascus the capital city of Syria. After	



a long siege, Khalid (RA) managed to enter break into the walls. Seeing this situation romans offered surrender to Abu Ubaidah (RA) and asked for protection. Although, Khalid had captured the city by force but he agreed to give protection on terms set by Abu Ubaidah (RA).

- ☐ Triggered after humiliating defeat at Damascus, Heraclius gathered 40 thousand soldiers under the command of Saqlar in Beisan, Jordan. Abu Ubaidah (RA) and Khalid (RA) defeated them and captured whole Jordan.
- ☐ In the same year of 14th AH/635 AD Muslim army captured very important city of Emesa.
- ☐ In 15th AH/636 AD Heraclius was so much triggered by humiliating defeats at Damascus, Fahl and Emesa. He ordered to gather armies from every corner of the empire and managed to gather an immense army of approx. 200 thousand and ordered to vanish Muslims and Islam from the face of earth. Abu Ubaidah retreated from Emesa and gathered all Muslim armies at Yarmouk and assembled 30-35 thousand soldiers to face this storm. This battle lasted for 6 days and was one of the fiercest battles that ended with decisive Muslim victory and crushed Byzantine forces.
- ☐ In 16th AH/637 AD Muslim army led by Abu Ubaidah (RA) and Amr bin Aas (RA) laid siege around Jerusalem. Jerusalem was surrendered by locals on a condition that Caliph Umar (RA) would visit Jerusalem and write the treaty by himself. Umar (RA) agreed and this historically and strategically important city was captured without any bloodshed.
- ☐ In 20th AH/641 AD Amr bin Aas (RA) entered Egypt that used to be a province of Rome. Muqawqis who was viceroy of Egypt on behalf of Roman Emperor prepared to fight Muslim Army. Umar (RA) sent another 10 thousand soldiers to aid Amr bin Aas (RA). Amr bin Aas (RA) defeated Muqawqis at fort of Fustat and later on captured the famous port city of Alexandria. This marks the completion of Expansion under Umar (RA).

Administrative Measures of Umar (RA)

Q (a) Write a detailed account of the administrative measures put in place by Umar (RA) during his caliphate. [10]

Structure of Answer		
Para 1	Para 2	Para 3
☐ Democratic Government ☐ Majlis-e-Shura and Majlis-e-Aam ☐ Provinces ☐ Aamil (governors) and Waali (Mayors)	☐ Judiciary ☐ Finance ☐ Agriculture ☐ Education	☐ Defense ☐ Other Measures
Answer		
☐ Abu Bakr's (RA) era was very precise and he remained busy in tackling internal and external problems including cross border aggression of Byzantine and Sassanid and mischief of false Prophets and apostate tribes. He did establish a basic administrative structure but could not get time to bring revolutionary measures.		
☐ When Umar (RA) became Caliph on Jamadi-la-Thani 13 th A.H, He paid special attention on maintenance and administration of Islamic Empire. Being an excellent administrator and visionary leader, he transformed the concept of government and came up with an excellent administrative structure that has been an example for rulers in every era.		
☐ First of all, he implemented a systematic chain of authority in order to clarify the domain of every institute. Caliph was the highest authority over whole Islamic Caliphate, then Aamil (governor) was in charge of province and Waali (Mayor) was in charge of districts. Each authority was answerable to the higher authority		
☐ He Formed 2 advisory councils. Majlis-e-Shura consisted most senior, experienced and literate companions. Uthman bin Affan (RA), Ali (RA), Abdul Rahman bin Auf (RA), Muaz bin Jabal (RA), Ubayy bin Ka'ab (RA), Zaid bin Thabit and others were part of it. Majlis-e-Aam comprised of senior Emigrants and Helpers mostly those companions who participated in Battle of Badar.		
☐ He divided the caliphate into 8 provinces for better execution of laws and order and keeping the governors accessible to their people. Those provinces were Hijaz, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Palestine, Jazirah and Central Arabia.		
☐ He devised strict rules and regulations for the induction and scrutiny of governors and waali that was the highest		



reason behind excellent governing system of

- ☐ He ensured an independent and transparent judicial system where everyone is treated equally. The Qazi (Judges) were given full authority to deliver justice in time and honestly. Selection criteria and standards of judges were really high and up to the mark. Even judges were allowed to summon any governing figure even the caliph himself if any citizen reported something concerning the caliph.
Some judges of Umar's (RA) era were Abdullah bin Masud (RA) at Kufa, Zaid bin Thabit (RA) at Madinah, Ubadah bin Samit (RA) at Palestine and Ali (RA) was given the special charge of Honorary Judge. People would come to Ali (RA) to get their problems solved. Therefore he was given the title of 'Greatest Judge of Arab'
- ☐ He also focused on finance department and named it Dewan. He refreshed and reconstructed the system of Bait-ul-Maal and Zakat. He introduced taxes: Jizya (defense tax for non-Muslims), Khiraj (Land Tax), Ushr & Khums (Special Tax) and Rikaz (Mines Tax). Tax collection department was crystal clear and transparent. Yearly tax collected from different provinces was:
 - ❖ 10 crore 28 lacs dirham from Iraq
 - ❖ 5 crore 6 lacs dirham from Egypt
 - ❖ 5 crore 80 lacs dirham from Syria.
- ☐ He made use of the barren lands by digging canals that resulted in surprising growth of Agriculture.
- ☐ Education department was also reformed by Umar (RA). He set up new schools and took them under government charge, introduced salaries of teachers and incentives for students. He sent literate companions to every corner of caliphate in order to educate masses.
- ☐ As a strong caliphate requires a strong defense so Umar (RA) reformed Military department.
He introduced new ranks for better control, constructed cantonments and barracks for training, devised attractive salaries and mad army ready to quickly respond to any threat. He would recruit 30 thousand new soldiers every year.
- ☐ Introduced police system for internal safety.
- ☐ He introduced new born baby allowance and old age pension systems.
- ☐ He introduced a very effective Department of Bareed (Post).
- ☐ He devised the mechanism of Hijrah calendar and asked experts to establish the history of Prophet's (PBUH) era and Abu Bakr's (RA) time in backward counting method.
- ☐ He maintained a very strict check on all departments to evaluate their performance and keep the system running flawlessly. He would roam around the streets of Madinah in order to check the condition of his people. He would even disguise and visit random areas of his caliphate in order to check the quality of governing structure. He would punish rulers if found any discrepancy.

Q (b) What do you think was 'Umar's greatest achievement during his rule? Explain why you think so. [4]

Points to be covered

- ☐ The greatest achievement of Umar bin Khattab (RA) was the way he managed a vast country with his great administrative qualities and formed a 'Social Welfare State'.
- ☐ Transparent system of Judiciary, Finance department, scrutiny of governors and mayors ensured that his dream of social welfare state comes true.
- ☐ He did not only appoint excellent officers, but he observed them with hawk eye and took strict action if he ever noticed any mishap.

Q (b) Was 'Umar better as a military leader or as an administrator? [4]

Points to be covered

- ☐ Umar (RA) was a great military leader. He could not lead army by participating on the battle field because of some reasons. But the way he guided and mentored the campaign against Persians and Romans by distributing accurate number of armies, selection of areas to be conquered, instructions about when to advance and when to retreat and other war tactics conveyed to commanders of Muslim army by him, makes him a great military leader.
- ☐ His administration was flawless. The way he managed a gigantic caliphate by appointing worthy governors and mayors, establishing/introducing systems of Finance, Judiciary, Education, Revenue generation and military was highly commendable. He did not prove his mettle in normal situations but the way he managed the great plague and famine and saved millions of lives makes him the greatest administrator of all time.



Q 1 (a) What major events took place during the caliphate of Uthman (RA)? [10]

CAIE Marking Scheme

- Uthman was the third caliph.
- He continued the policy of expanding the Islamic territories. He expanded the state towards the east and in the Mediterranean and crushed many rebellions. Details of areas conquered and rebellions put down could be given here.
- The first Muslim naval fleet was built during the reign of 'Uthman.
- It was 'Uthman who during his term as caliph ordered a full edition of the Qur'an to be made and for this appointed Zayd Ibn Thabit to lead the compilation. He ordered all unofficial copies of the Qur'an to be burnt.
- Some candidates may well discuss that it was because of this action of his and the charge that he had appointed inefficient relatives as governors that his rule caused disquiet and led to several uprisings.
- They could go on to mention the uprisings in Iraq, Kufa and Egypt and say how finally in 35 AH troops from all three provinces arrived at Medina to take their complaints directly to the caliph.

Answer

- Before his martyrdom Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) made committee consisting 6 most senior companions and instructed them to choose 3rd caliph unanimously. Committee consisted Uthman (RA), Ali (RA), Abdul Rehman bin Auf (RA), Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA), Talha (RA) and Zubair (RA). In 644 AD, Soon after the demise of Umar (RA) they gathered at a place and after discussion and analysis Uthman bin Affan (RA) was selected 3rd Caliph of Islam unanimously.
- The demise of Umar (RA) gave courage to Byzantines; they attacked Alexandria and sacked it. Upon orders of Uthman bin Affan (RA), Amr bin Aas (RA) responded quickly and recaptured Alexandria after defeating Byzantine forces.
- Newly appointed governor of Egypt, Abdullah bin Saad (RA) captured Tripoli and Subetula defeating king Gregory. By the end of 647 AD, North Africa came under Islamic caliphate.
- There was a revolt in Armenia and it slipped away from Muslim control. Amir Muaviah (RA) the governor of Syria assisted by Habib bin Maslamah suppressed the rebellion and retook Armenia.
- People of Azarbaijan also revolted but were given befitting reply by Walid bin Uqbah governor of Kufa and Azarbaijan once again came under the umbrella of Islamic caliphate.
- Abdullah bin Amr governor of Busra assisted by Ahnaf bin Qais, Rabia bin Zaid and Majarah bin Masud advanced in Persia and engaged with remains of Sassanid empire who were causing problems for Muslims. They captured Fars, Seestan, Khurasan, Balkh, Kirman and reached till the borders of present day Pakistan.
- Uthman also initiated Muslim Navy and appointed Ameer Muaviah (RA) as Naval Chief. Abdullah bin Qais and Abdullah bin Abu Sarah were worthy naval commanders who captured Cyprus and Rhodes and also defeated Byzantines in Battle of Masts.
- Uthman also paid attention on internal stability and took some harsh administrative decisions. Egypt was the biggest revenue contributing province of Islamic empire and revenue generation was on decline during the era of Egyptian governor Amr bin Aas (RA). Uthman (RA) replaced him with Abdullah bin Saad who was better economist. Walid bin Uqbah replaced Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA) in Kufa and Abdullah bin Amir replaced Abu Musa Ash'ari in Busra upon demand of people.
- When Islamic empire expanded from Africa to central Asia, from edge of Europe to present day Pakistan, people from different regions, nations and countries accepted Islam and started recitation of Quran in their own dialects. Anas (RA) and Huzaifa (RA) observed some disputed over dialect of Quran and immediately reported to Uthman bin Affan (RA). He appointed Zaid bin Thabi (RA) once again to solve this problem, Zaid (RA) assisted by other companions left no stone unturned and worked on this project with

full dedication. The dialect of Quraysh was decided as the standard dialect of Quraysh and copy was rechecked with Mus'haf-e-Hafsa. Then copies were sent to all provinces of Islamic empire and other old copies were collected and burned.

- Last 6 years of Uthman's (RA) rule were full of chaos and unrest. The revolt was the idea of Jewish conspirators and defeated Persian elements who wanted to take revenge of their humiliation. A Jew named Abdullah bin Saba who camouflaged himself as Muslim, led this revolt and planted seeds of mistrust and against innocent caliph.
- They accused that caliph committed blasphemy by burning down old copies of Holy Quran. They accused that caliph is promoting his own tribe Banu Umayyah and neglecting other tribes. Conspirators added fuel to this accusation by recalling Banu Hashim their old rivalry with Banu Umayyah. Conspirators accused caliph of financial corruption and allotting public land to his relatives illegally.
- Uthman talked to rebels, clarified all confusions offered free and fair trial. Rebels seemed to be moved by this notion and retreated conditionally. On their way back to Egypt they found a messenger carrying an official letter stamped by caliph. Upon reading they got to know that it was an official order of Uthman to governor of Egypt to behead these rebels as soon as they reach Egypt.
- Now the rebels reached Madinah and besieged the house of Uthman and cut down the supply of food and water. Uthman tried several times to make them understand that the letter was fake but rebels did not would not believe in him anymore.
- Ali (RA) asked permission of Uthman to fight rebels and repel them by force but Uthman (RA) replied:  "I do not want to be the reason of Muslims bloodshed in the city of Prophet (PBUH)"
- Ali (RA) other senior companions and wives of Prophet (PBUH) tried to persuade rebels but they were not ready to listen to anyone.
- Muhammad bin Abu Bakr broke into Uthman's house and held Uthman by beard, Uthman said:  "Dear nephew! Your father would not like your behavior if he was alive"
- Muhammad bin Abu Bakr left but some other rebel attacked Uthman, first he chopped off fingers of Naila (RA) who tried to protect the caliph and then he killed Uthman (RA) while he was reciting Holy Quran.

Q 2 (b) Explain why 'Uthman encountered difficulties in the later years of his caliphate and was assassinated. [04]

Points to be Covered

- His appointment of family members in important positions was regarded as favoritism.
- The burning of the copies of the Qur'an to be replaced by the official version prepared by Zaid Ibn Thabit was seen as destroying the word of Allah.
- Yet another reason was that some Muslims questioned his ability to rule as they accused him of financial corruption.
- Write about his assassination when after Uthman had pacified the Egyptians, they were on their way home when they got a hold of a letter supposedly from 'Uthman to the Governor of Egypt to have the leaders of the group put to death on their return. Seeking vengeance they returned and killed him.

The Rightly Guided Caliphs

as Role Model for
Leaders

Abu Bakr (RA)

→ His stand for Osama's expedition
* Love and obedience of Prophet (PBUH)

→ His 1st speech: Correct me if wrong
Support me if right
* Democracy and value of Public Opinion.

→ Stand against refusal of Zakat and false
His love for Allah and commitment towards ^{Prophets} Islam.

→ His salary = Minimum wage
Public welfare and equality.

→ Beginning of conquest of Iraq and Syria.
Strong response to external aggression.

Umar (RA)

→ Strong administration

* Inspiration to make flawless + government

→ The second cloth

→ Checks and balance + governors

* Accountability + leaders

→ Strong Army (war)

* No compromise on defence and integrity

→ Demotion + Khalid bin Walid (RA)

* No individual is bigger than institutions

→ Orders to cut down pledge + Ridhwan tree

* Faith is above everything.

→ No protocol,

Drink public and own water

→ Leader is a servant.

Uthman (RA)

- Established Navy → Out of the box thinking
- Standardized Quran → Sacrificed his life for Protection of Allah's message
- Answered Rebel's questions → Value of public opinion.
- Did not allow fighting rebels → Value of Public life

Ali (RA)

- Became caliph in most difficult situation → Will to take challenges
- Battles of Camel and Siffin → Standing up for what you believe.
- Crushed Khawarij when they slaughtered People → Protecting your People.
- The way he got martyred → Never asked for/availed any kind of privilege

Articles of Faith

Belief in Oneness of Allah

- ❑ Tawheed = 'Unification'
- ❑ It is declaration that Allah is one in his person, dominion and attributes.
- ❑ Fundamental belief in all previous religions.
 - 📖 Ref: "So know that there is no deity except Allah..." [47:19]
- ❑ There are 3 aspects of Oneness that Muslims are supposed to believe in.
 1. Oneness of the Lordship of God (Tawheed-e-Rububiyah) is belief in Allah as the only Originator, Sustainer, Cherisher, Almighty and The Provider. This negates the possibility of any partner in Allah's lordship:
 - 📖 Ref: "praise is to Allah, Lord of the worlds" [01:02]
 - Allah is the only one who provides us with sustainable environment and other bounties:
 - 📖 Ref: And the earth - We have spread it and cast therein firmly set mountains and caused to grow therein [something] of every well-balanced thing" [15:19]
 - Even Pagans of Makkah used to believe in this aspect of Oneness:
 - 📖 Ref: "If you asked them, "Who created the heavens and earth and subjected the sun and the moon?" they would surely say, 'Allah' Then how are they deluded?" [29:61]
 2. Oneness in worship of God (Tawheed-e-Uloohiyat) is belief in Allah as only one liable to be worshiped.
 - 📖 Ref: "It is You we worship and You we ask for help" [01:05]
 3. Oneness of the names and attributes of God (Tawheed-e-Asmaa Wa-Sifaat) is believing that Allah is simply exclusive in his qualities and attributes. Allah is only 'Al-Muh'Yi' (Giver of Life) 'Al-Mumeet' (Giver of Death) 'Al-Khaliq' (the Creator) 'Al-Baseer' (All-Seeing) etc.
 - 📖 Ref: "He is Allah, other than whom there is no deity, the Sovereign, the Pure, the Perfection, the Bestower of Faith, the Overseer, the Exalted in Might, the Compeller, the Superior..." [59:23]
 - Allah does not resemble with any of his creation in person, power, dominion or attributes:
 - 📖 Ref: ""There Is Nothing Like unto Him." [42:11]
- ❑ Evidences of Oneness of Allah.
 - 📖 Ref: "...how can He have a son when He has no consort..." [06:101]
 - 📖 Ref: "Had there been within the heavens and earth gods besides Allah, they both would have been ruined..." [21:22]
- ❑ Shirk (Polytheism) means considering partners with Allah in his person, powers, dominion, qualities or attributes.
 1. Polytheism of Lordship of God (Shirk-e-Rubibiyah)
 2. Polytheism of Worship (Shirk-e-Uloohiyah)
 3. Polytheism of Names and Attributes (Shirk-e-Asmaa wa Sifaat)
- ❑ Though, Allah (SWT) loves his creation equal to seventy mothers but Shirk is a sin that ignites Allah's wrath.
 - 📖 Ref: "Verily! Allah will not pardon those who associate a partner with Him..." [04:116]



Q (b) Why is associating partners with God (shirk) regarded as a great sin? [4] [J/2013]

Points to be covered

- ☐ Because belief in one God is the fundamental teaching of Islam and all other previous religions. Associating partners with Allah (SWT) is against the basic principles of almost all religions and logic.
- ☐ Shirk is belief that the source of power, harm and blessings comes from others besides Allah and it is taking away Allah's uniqueness and declaring others equal in attributes of Allah.
- ☐ This would lead to destruction of all pillars of Islam as Prayer, Fasting, Hajj and Zakat all are performed for Allah's orders but shirk will take away the essence of worship and relation between creation and Allah which will ultimately affect the life in this world and hereafter.

Q (b) How does belief in Oneness of Allah impacts Muslims' lives today? [4]

Points to be covered

- ☐ Belief in Oneness of Lordship of Allah turns believers into confident human beings who do not care for people's opinion and devote their life for the cause of Allah.
- ☐ Belief in Oneness of worship of Allah helps believers finding a true God who is truly worthy of worship. Monotheist does not have to wander around in search of truth as connects and worships the true God avoiding shirk and associating partners with Allah.
- ☐ Belief that Allah is Unique in His names and attributes impacts Muslims lives to a great extent.
 1. Al-Wakeel (The Disposer) makes believers rely on Him
 2. Al-Razzaq (The Provider) frees them from financial worries.



UMAR KHAN
In Pursuit Of Excellence



0310-2855225

Belief in Angels

- ☐ Allah (SWT) created 3 types of creatures.
 1. Free will to choose between good and bad: Humans/Jinns
 2. Pure evil: Shayateen
 3. Pure Good: Angels
- ☐ Belief in Angels is necessary for Muslims and it's the 2nd Article of Faith.
 - 📖 Ref: "And whoever disbelieves in Allah, His angels, His books, His messengers, and the Last Day has certainly gone far astray" [4:136]
- ☐ Angels have supernatural power to keep order in the functioning of the universe.
- ☐ They don't deviate in the slightest from the path of God.
- ☐ Angels first questioned the creation of Adam (RA) but later they were inspired by him.
 - 📖 Ref: "And when We said unto the angels: Prostrate yourselves before Adam, they all prostrated" [2: 34].
- ☐ Arab polytheists belief = Angels were daughters of Allah.
 - 📖 Ref: "Indeed, those who do not believe in the Hereafter name the angels female names" [53:27]
- ☐ They assist and support Prophets and their followers.
- ☐ Angels descended to support Muslims in Battle, Badr, Trench, Hunain and other battles.
 - 📖 Ref: "Remember when you all cried out for help from your Lord, and so you were answered thus: "Indeed, I will reinforce you with a thousand angels, rank after rank." [08:09]
- ☐ Angels are truly uncountable in number. It is described in a Hadith that 70 thousand Angels visit their Kaabah named 'Bait-ul-Ma'moor' Every day and leave, never returning to it again.
- ☐ Jibrail: Leader of Angels, Revelation (can mention incidents), Assists Prophets, Accompanied Prophet (PBUH) at Mairaj and other occasions.
 - 📖 Ref: "And it is surely the revelation of the Lord of the worlds. The trusted Spirit has brought it down to your heart, in order that you might be one of the warners, in clear Arabic speech." [26: 192-195]
- ☐ Mikael: is in charge of supervising all of the creatures and rain/food etc.
- ☐ Israfil: is in charge of blowing the trumpet by the permission of Allah when it is due.
- ☐ Izrael: "Malak-ul-Maut" (Angel of Death).
- ☐ 'Kiraman Katibin' (Honorable Recorders) record deeds.
 - 📖 Ref: "And indeed, there are over you scribes, generous and recording. They know what you do." [82: 10-12]
- ☐ Munkar-Nakir: questions in grave.
- ☐ Ridhwan: Keeper of Paradise.
- ☐ Maalik: Keeper of Hell.
- ☐ Angels who guard men are appointed to protect men from troubles and misfortunes by the permission of Allah.
- ☐ Angels who pray for men are appointed to pray for believers by the permission of Allah.

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Q (b) Discuss the importance of Jibrail in comparison to other Angels.[04] [N/2010]

Points to be covered

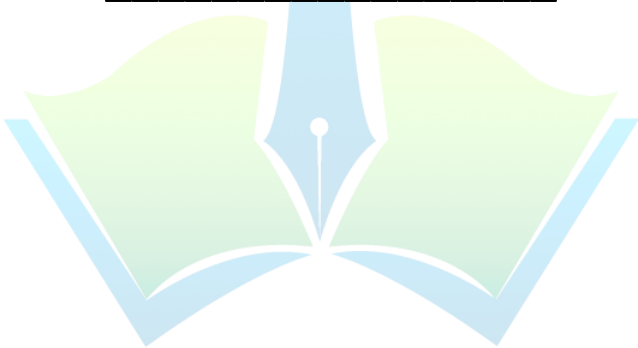
- ☐ Other Angels have Particular duties/limited area of work.
- ☐ Jibrail (AS) is Arch Angel. With different important duties.
 - ✓ He Revealed Quran to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
 - ✓ He Accompanied Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) during Mairaj
 - ✓ He assisted Nooh (AS) in building ship, delivered good news to Marry and Hazrat Zakaria, also reported to have supported/assisted Hazrat Esa (AS) and Ibrahim (AS) in different Tasks.
 - ✓ He descended in human form several times to deliver Allah's message. The most important visit is mentioned in "Hadith of Jibrail" in which he asked some questions from Prophet (PBUH) just to teach companions who were present.
 - ✓ He descends to earth along with other angels on the Night of Qadar.

📖 Ref: "The angels and the Spirit descend therein by permission of their Lord for every matter" [97: 4]

Q (b) How does belief in Angels affect daily lives of Muslims. [04]

Points to be covered

- ☐ Believer in Angels does not fear anyone else except Allah as he knows that Allah has assigned Angels to protect him.
- ☐ Believer in Angels becomes righteous as he knows that Allah has assigned Angels to maintain record of his deeds.
- ☐ Believer in Angels is more cautious about afterlife preparations as he knows that he will be asked question in grave by Munkar-Nakeer.
- ☐ Belief in Angels strengthens Muslims' belief in Allah and his control over universe.



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0310-2855225

Belief in Books

- ☐ Disobedience of Iblis and his challenge to misguide humanity.
- ☐ Allah's protective shield for humanity against Satan: Divine Books and Prophets.
- ☐ Believing in Holy Books is the third Article of Faith.
- ☐ It is necessary for Muslims to believe in certainty and divine status of all other Books along with Holy Quran.
 "He has sent down upon you, [O Muhammad], the Book in truth, confirming what was before it. And He revealed the Torah and the Gospel" [3: 3]
- ☐ sent Prophets as living examples to be followed and supported them with written scriptures containing divine guidance for mankind.
 Ref: "And who believe in what has been revealed to you, [O Muhammad], and what was revealed before you" [2: 4].
- ☐ These divine Books contain the guidance and solution for spiritual, moral, social, economic, physical, mental and political problems.
 As described by Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas: "Recite Quran, it contains the knowledge of past and future"
- ☐ The basic content of all books is almost same. They all contain teachings about Oneness, Prophet-hood, Barzakh, Judgement Day, Resurrection, Heaven and Hell and motivation for doing good deeds while restraining from bad deeds.
 "And We did not send any messenger except [speaking] in the language of his people to state clearly for them" [14: 4]
- ☐ This means that Prophets were sent to every nation and possibly a lot of them brought written scriptures for their nations which must be in their native languages. As Muslims, we should believe in all of them. Quran approves previous scriptures.
 Ref: "And We have revealed to you, [O Muhammad], the Book in truth, confirming that which preceded it of the Scripture and as a criterion over it" [5: 48]
- ☐ TORAH: It was given to Hazrat Moses (Musa). The Quran mentions that it was sent to the Israelites.
- ☐ PSALM (Zabur): It was sent to Hazrat Dawood (David).
- ☐ GOSPEL (Injil): It was sent to Hazrat Esa (Jesus). Gospel as a word means good news. It tells the life story of Hazrat Esa and gives some ethical advice. It does not have legal arrangements. Since Christians accept Torah also as a holy book, they take Torah as reference for legal arrangements. Christians call Torah as Old Testament and Gospel as New Testament. They brought together some parts from Torah, Gospel and Psalms and called it the Holy Book.
- ☐ The Quran: is the last holy book sent to the last Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) through revelation chapter by chapter and verse by verse in 23 years. With the Quran, the chain of heavenly books was completed and the other books were abrogated.
 "This day have I perfected your religion for you, completed my favor upon you, and have chosen for you Islam as your religion." [05:03]
- ☐ Allah (SWT) claimed the responsibility of Safe guarding Quran which ensures that there won't be a minor change in Holy Quran.



Q (b) All revealed books were sent by God. What in your opinion makes the Qur'an unique? [4]
[N/2014]

Points to be covered

- ☐ Quranic Teachings are beyond era, area, nation or language. Unlike other books it will remain source of guidance for humanity till the day of judgement.
- ☐ Most probably all other books have been distorted or are extinct. Quran will always be secured as Allah (SWT) has taken the responsibility of safeguarding Quran.
 Ref: "Indeed, it is We who sent down the Qur'an and indeed, We will be its guardian" [15:09]
- ☐ Unlike previous books, language of Quran is very much alive and used today that makes its understanding easy.
- ☐ Number of memorizers of Quran makes it unique from other books.

(b) Briefly Explain why Allah revealed different books from time to time. [04] [N/2011]

Points to be covered

- ☐ Allah Revealed Zabur to David (AS), Torah to Moses (AS), Injil to Jesus (AS), Quran to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and some Booklets (Suhuf) to Ibrahim (AS) and Moses (AS).
 Ref: "And We did not send any messenger except [speaking] in the language of his people to state clearly for them..." [14:04]
- ☐ Except Quran they all were meant for a particular time period or community and their teachings would get outdated and need for another book would arise.
- ☐ Another most important factor was distortion in books that resulted in need of new books.

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Belief in Prophets

- ☐ Disobedience of Iblis and his challenge to misguide humanity.
- ☐ Allah's protective shield for humanity against Satan: Divine Books and Prophets.
☐ Ref: "For We send our messengers only to give good news to the righteous people and to warn the evil doers" [06:48]
- ☐ Allah does not punish any nation without sending a prophet so he could guide them towards right path.
☐ "And never would We punish until We sent a messenger" [17:15]
- ☐ Characteristics of Prophets: human beings, they receive natural birth (With few exceptions) like other human beings; they ate, drank and breathe. They had families, friends and other relationships.
- ☐ Another important thing about Prophet hood is that it cannot be earned or asked. Prophets are the best among people and they are chosen ones.
☐ "That is the bounty of Allah, which He gives to whom He wills, and Allah is the possessor of great bounty. [62:4]
- ☐ Prophets are innocent. They don't sin.
- ☐ Prophets are given miracles to dominate the trends of their time:
 - ✓ Miracle of stick by Moses (RA) to defeat magic.
 - ✓ Miracle of healing by Jesus (RA) to defeat medical science of his time.
 - ✓ Miracle of beautiful voice of David (RA) to defeat trend of music.
 - ✓ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) broke the pride of Arabs about their linguistic superiority by Quran that is a master piece of Arabic Grammar.
- ☐ Total: 124000
- ☐ Mentioned in Quran: 26
- ☐ Names and titles of some:
 1. Adam (AS) = the father of humanity
 2. Noah (AS) = the second Adam
 3. Moses (AS) = The speaker of Allah
 4. Abraham (AS) = The friend of Allah
 5. Ismail (AS) = the sacrificed in the name of Allah
 6. Yousuf (AS) = his story is declared the best among all stories.
 7. Yunus (AS) = he was swallowed alive by a giant fish.
 8. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) = The seal of Prophethood.☐ Ref: "Those messengers - some of them We caused to exceed others" [2:253]
- ☐ But nobody is allowed to compare them with each other as all of them are equally respected to us. No Muslim can be Muslim without believing and giving mandatory respect to all previous prophets.
☐ Ref: "We make no distinction between any of them, and we are Muslims [in submission] to Him" [2:136]
- ☐ A very important thing to be remembered about Prophets is that Allah has sent Prophets in every region of this world as everyone needed divine guidance equally.
☐ Ref: "And We did not send any messenger except [speaking] in the language of his people to state clearly for them..." [14:4]

Q (b) How are these prophets and their messages important for Muslims? [4][N/2013]

Q (b) Explain how this belief influences the daily living of a Muslim. [4][J/2009]

Points to be covered

- ☐ Prophets Taught the lesson of Oneness, that teaches not to fear any power except Allah. This leads to a better life.
- ☐ Prophets brought the message of Peace, Harmony and Brotherhood. All of them have the same basic thoughts that promoted love.
- ☐ Prophets brought the codes of conduct and guidelines to live a life that ensures success in this world and hereafter.
- ☐ Prophets demonstrated and preached morals and good character and set role models for humanity.
☐ Ref: "There has certainly been for you in the Messenger of Allah an excellent pattern" [33:21]



0310-2855225

Belief in Resurrection and Last Day

- ☐ Theory of decay: everything is going towards end.
- ☐ Believing in The Day of Judgment and Resurrection and then life in here after is the fundamental part of Articles of Faith.
 -  "Every soul will taste death. And We test you with evil and with good as trial; and to Us you will be returned" [21:35]
- ☐ Death = end of life in this world = start of life in Barzakh.
- ☐ Death Qiyamat-e-Sughra or lesser judgment.
- ☐ Munkar and Nakir ask questions about God, Religion and Prophet (PBUH). This brief test decides whether his stay in Barzakh will be a reward or Punishment.
 -  Hadith: "The grave is one of the gardens of Paradise, or one of the pits of Hell." [Al-Tirmidhi Hadith 5352]
- ☐ This explains the scenario of Life in Barzakh very well.
 -  Hadith: "Verily the grave is the first step in the stages of the Hereafter. If one finds salvation at this stage, the succeeding stages become easy for him. And if he does not find salvation at this stage, what follows this stage is very hard upon him. I have never seen a site more horrible than that of the grave." [Al-Tirmidhi Hadith 132]
- ☐ The Day of Judgment (Qiyamah) will take place after some of the signs mentioned in Hadiths of Holy Prophet (PBUH) some of them are:
 1. The Smoke
 2. Rise of Dajjal
 3. Sunrise in the west
 4. The descent of Jesus son of Mary (AS)
 5. Gog and Magog.
- ☐ But no one is aware about the exact timing of The Day of Judgment.
 -  "People ask you concerning the Hour. Say," Knowledge of it is only with Allah. And what may make you perceive? Perhaps the Hour is near." [33:63]
- ☐ Blow of trumpet by Israfil and destruction of everything.
 -  Ref: "When the earth is shaken with its [final] earthquake" [99:1]
- ☐ For a very long unspecified time, there won't be any other creature alive except Allah almighty.
- ☐ 2nd trumpet = Resurrection.
- ☐ Everyone will gather at Hashr as there is a name of Allah Almighty "Hashir".
 -  Ref: "And [that they may know] that the Hour is coming - no doubt about it - and that Allah will resurrect those in the graves" [22:7]
- ☐ This day will be very horrible as it is mentioned in some books that it will be as long as 50 thousand years.
- ☐ No one would even think about his friends, family and relatives.
- ☐ Record of deeds compiled by the appointed angels (Kiraman Katibeen) will be uncovered.
 -  Ref: "So whoever does an atom's weight of good will see it, And whoever does an atom's weight of evil will see it." [99:7-8]
- ☐ Meezan = weighing good and bad deeds.
- ☐ Record of deeds in right hand = Confirm Jannati (don't write this in paper please :D)
- ☐ Record of deeds in left hand = straight to Hell.
- ☐ Crossing the bridge of Sirat, bridge over Hell, whoever crosses it will go to Paradise.
- ☐ Some transitions from Hell to Paradise.
- ☐ Death will be brought in form of sheep and slaughtered. Eternal lives.



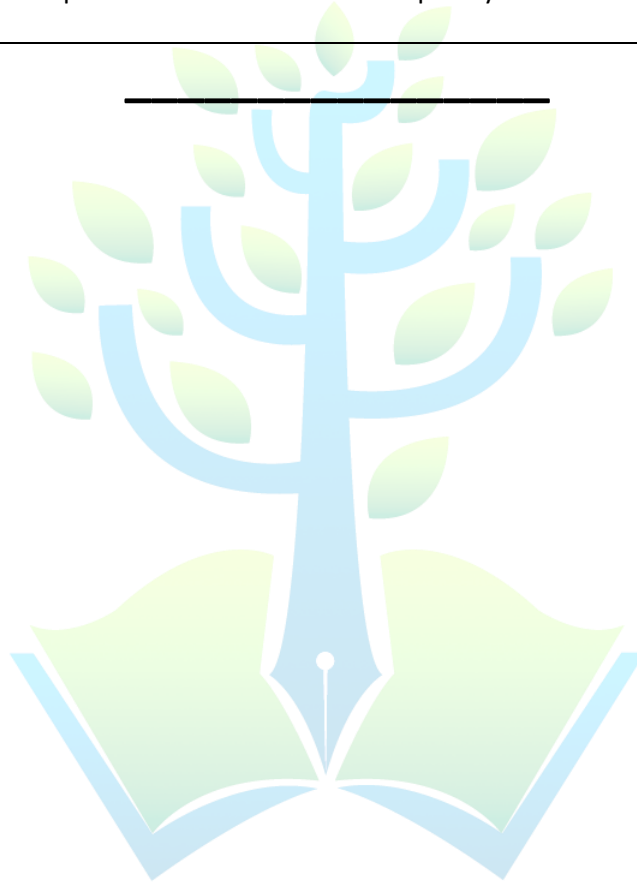
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Q (b) Why is the belief in resurrection important to Muslims in their daily living?[4][J/2010]

Q (b) How does this belief affect the daily living of Muslims? [4][J/2015]

Points to be covered

- Every other belief depends upon belief in Resurrection and last day. When people have fear of accountability they will be cautious about other beliefs as well.
- Belief in resurrection is the greatest source of righteousness. As it reminds people about transparent and just accountability, that makes them think and reflect.
- This encourages Muslims to have patience on losses of this temporary world as eternal and stable life is yet to come.



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Belief in Predestination and Decree

- ❑ It is necessary for Muslims to believe in Allah's Predestination and Decree that everything is ordained by Him.
 - 📖 In Hadith of Jibrail, when he asked Prophet (PBUH) about Faith, He answered: "To believe in Allah, his Angels, his Books, his Messengers, the Last Day and to believe in divine Preordainment, both the good and bad of it"
- ❑ The word "Qadha" Means: To legislate, to decide or to conclude while the word "Qadar" means: to value, to esteem or to measure.
 - 📖 Ref: "Indeed, all things we created with predestination" [54:49]
- ❑ Lauh-e-Mehfooz is a safe place where Allah recorded each and everything.
 - 📖 Hadith: The first thing which Allah created was Pen. He commanded it to write. It asked: What should I write? He said: Write the Decree (Al-Qadr). So, it wrote what had happened and what was going to happen up to eternity. [Al Tirmidhi hadith 94]
- ❑ Predestination asks us to believe that Allah's unlimited knowledge.
 - 📖 Ref: "Allah has encompassed all things in knowledge" [65:12]
- ❑ Everything is working as per the commands and will of Allah Almighty.
 - 📖 Ref: "Do you not know that Allah knows what is in the heaven and earth? Indeed, that is in a Record. Indeed that, for Allah, is easy" [22:70]
- ❑ It is necessary to believe that nothing can occur without the will of Allah.
 - 📖 Ref: "His command is only when He intends a thing that He says to it, "Be," and it is" [36:82]
- ❑ There are 3 types of creatures.
 1. Pure Evil: Shayateen
 2. Pure Good: Angels
 3. Choice of good and bad: Humans and Jinns.
- ❑ Believing in predestination doesn't mean that humans do not have any choice and it also does not declare us totally free from any planning or bounding.
 - 📖 Someone asked the same question from Hazrat Ali (R.A) he said lift up your foot and keep standing; he did it without any problem. He then asked him to lift up his both feet and keep standing. He could not. Hazrat Ali (R.A) said that that's your answer. We are not 100 % free nor we are 100 % bound.
- ❑ Factors that change destiny:
 - ❖ Invocation: "Invocation can even alter your destiny" [Hadith]
 - ❖ Hardwork: "A man gets what he strives for." [53:39]
- ❑ Types of destiny:
 1. 'Taqdeer-E-Mubram' cannot be changed.
 2. 'Taqdeer-E-Muallaq' can be altered.

(b) To what extent does this belief affect the daily living of Muslims? [4][J/2011]

Points to be covered

- Knowing that Allah is the only planner and controller of this universe makes Muslims righteous and motivate them to build strong relation with Allah.
- It teaches them not to get depressed over worldly possessions or losses as everything is a mere test written by Allah (SWT).
- Muslims develop habit of seeking Allah's help.
- This belief indirectly emphasizes on the importance and significance of invocation.



0310-2855225

Topic: Articles of Faith

Sub Topic: Belief in Oneness of Allah

Q (a) Outline the Muslim teaching about the belief in the oneness of God (tawhid).

[10]

Structure of Answer

Para 1:

- Literal Meaning of Tawheed.
- General Introduction as the fundamental teaching of Islam.

Para 2:

- 3 Aspects of Oneness (Tawheed)
 1. Oneness of the Lordship of God (Tawheed-e-Rububiyat)
 2. Oneness in worship of God (Tawheed-e-Uloohiyat)
 3. Oneness of the names and qualities of God (Tawheed-e-Asmaa Wa-Sifaat)

Para 3:

- Evidences of Tawheed (Oneness)
- Shirk (Polytheism)

Answer

- Literal meaning of Tawheed is 'Unification' It is declaration that Allah is one in his person, dominion and attributes.
- Belief in Oneness of Allah is not only the fundamental teaching of Islam but it has always been the base of every religion from Adam till Jesus. All the previous books and scriptures lay too much emphasis on belief in Oneness of Allah. Quran being final book of Allah Highlights the importance of believing in Oneness of Allah and presents evidences for it.
 - ❖ Ref: "So know, that there is no deity except Allah..." [47:19]
- There are 3 aspects of Oneness that Muslims are supposed to believe in.
- Oneness of the Lordship of God (Tawheed-e-Rububiyat) is believing in Allah as the only The Originator, The Sustainer, The Cherisher, The All Mighty and The Provider. This negates the possibility of any partner in Allah's lordship:
 - ❖ Ref: "praise is to Allah, Lord of the worlds" [01:02]Allah is the only one who provides us with sustainable environment and other bounties:
 - ❖ Ref: And the earth - We have spread it and cast therein firmly set mountains and caused to grow therein [something] of every well-balanced thing" [15:19]Even Pagans of Makkah used to believe in this aspect of Oneness:
 - ❖ Ref: "If you asked them, "Who created the heavens and earth and subjected the sun and the moon?" they would surely say, 'Allah' Then how are they deluded?" [29:61]
- Oneness in worship of God (Tawheed-e-Uloohiyat) is believing in Allah as only one liable to be worshiped. This believe requires believers to understand that all types of worship are only due to Allah. Being our Originator, Cherisher and Sustainer He is the only power who is worthy to be worshiped.

❖ Ref: "It is You we worship and You we ask for help" [01:05] ❖ Ref: "And I did not create the jinn and mankind except to worship Me." [51:56] ▪ Oneness of the names and qualities of God (Tawheed-e-Asmaa Wa-Sifaat) is believing that Allah is simply exclusive in his qualities and attributes. Allah is only 'Al-Muh'Yi' (Giver of Life) 'Al-Mumeet' (Giver of Death) 'Al-Khaliq' (the Creator) 'Al-Baseer' (All-Seeing) etc. ❖ Ref: "He is Allah, other than whom there is no deity, the Sovereign, the Pure, the Perfection, the Bestower of Faith, the Overseer, the Exalted in Might, the Compeller, the Superior..." [59:23]
Allah does not resemble with any of his creation in person, power, dominion or attributes: ❖ Ref: ""There Is Nothing Like unto Him." [42:11]
▪ Allah (SWT) never wants his creation to believe in him blindly. Actually, He motivates us to ponder over his signs of perfect creation and come to a logical conclusion about Oneness of Allah. ❖ Ref: "...how can He have a son when He has no consort..." [06:101] ❖ Ref: "Had there been within the heavens and earth gods besides Allah, they both would have been ruined..." [21:22] ▪ Shirk (Polytheism) means considering partners with Allah in his person, powers, dominion, qualities or attributes. Though, Allah (SWT) loves his creation equal to seventy mothers but Shirk is a sin that ignites Allah's wrath. ❖ Ref: "Verily! Allah will not pardon those who associate a partner with Him..." [04:116] ❖ Ref: "Allah has said: "Do not establish two Gods: He is the only One Allah, worth worshipping: then fear Me" [16:51]

(b) Why is associating partners with God (shirk) regarded as a great sin? [4] [J/2013]

Points to be covered in Answer

- Because belief in one God is the fundamental teaching of Islam and all other previous religions. Associating partners with Allah (SWT) is attacking the base.
- Shirk is believing that the source of power, harm and blessings comes from others besides Allah.
- This would lead to destruction of all pillars of Islam and will affect the life in this world and hereafter.

Topic: The Articles of Faith,**Sub Topic: Belief in Books and Prophets.****Q (a) Write descriptive account of the Muslim belief in the Revealed Books.****[10]**

Structure of Answer		
Para 1	Para 2	Para 3
☐ General introduction as 3 rd Article of Faith.	☐ Need. ☐ Content. ☐ Connection.	☐ Names and Intro ☐ Present status.
Answer		
☐ Iblis's refusal to prostrate to Adam (AS). ☐ His challenge that he will misguide humanity. ☐ Allah's answer that He will guide them back by sending Books and Prophets. ☐ Believing in Holy Books is the third Article of Faith. There are 4 famous books and some unnamed booklets of Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) and Hazrat Musa (AS). ☐ It is necessary for Muslims to believe in certainty and divine status of all other Books along with Holy Quran. ☐ "He has sent down upon you, [O Muhammad], the Book in truth, confirming what was before it. And He revealed the Torah and the Gospel" [03:03]		
☐ Books were necessary to clarify dos and don'ts. ☐ Books have been sent as a syllabus of exam that is being conducted and result will be declared on Judgement day. ☐ Believing in that divine guidance and acting upon it is the key to success herein and hereafter. ☐ These divine Books contain the guidance and solution for spiritual, moral, social, political and other problems. ☐ All books generally and Holy Quran particularly has amazing knowledge which doesn't get out dated. ☐ As described by Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas: "Recite Quran, it contains the knowledge of past and future" ☐ The basic content of all books is almost same. They all contain teachings about Oneness, Prophet-hood, Barzakh, Judgement Day, Resurrection, Heaven and Hell and motivation for doing good deeds while restraining from bad deeds. ☐ "And We did not send any messenger except [speaking] in the language of his people to state clearly for them" [14: 4] ☐ This means that Prophets were sent to every nation and possibly a lot of them brought written scriptures for their nations which must be in their native languages. As Muslims, we should believe in all of them. Quran approves previous scriptures. ☐ Ref: "And We have revealed to you, [O Muhammad], the Book in truth, confirming that which preceded it of the Scripture and as a criterion over it" [5: 48]		
☐ TORAH: It was given to Hazrat Moses (Musa). The Quran mentions that it was sent to the Bani Israel. ☐ PSALM (Zabur): It was sent to Hazrat Dawood (David). ☐ GOSPEL (Injil): It was sent to Hazrat Esa (Jesus). Gospel as a word means good news. It tells the life story of Hazrat Esa and gives some ethical advice. Since Christians accept Torah also as a holy book, they take Torah as reference for legal arrangements. They brought together some parts from Torah, Gospel and Psalms and called it the Holy Bible. ☐ The Quran: is the last holy book sent to the last Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) through revelation chapter by chapter and verse by verse in 23 years. With the Quran, the chain of heavenly books was completed and the other books were abrogated. ☐ "This day have I perfected your religion for you, completed my favor upon you, and have chosen for you Islam as your religion." [05:03] ☐ Allah (SWT) claimed the responsibility of Safe guarding Quran which ensures that there won't be a minor change in Holy Quran. ☐ But there are possibilities of editing and alteration in previous books as they were not guarded by Allah and even their followers did not put true efforts to ensure safety of their divine books.		



Q (a) Write about Muslims' belief in Prophets.

Structure of Answer		
Para 1	Para 2	Para 3
☐ General introduction as 4 th Article of Faith.	☐ Purpose ☐ Characteristics ☐ Qualities ☐ Miracles.	☐ Number of Prophets ☐ Names and Specialties ☐ Comparison ☐ Prophets for every nation.
Answer		
☐ Iblis's refusal to prostrate to Adam (AS). ☐ His challenge that he will misguide humanity. ☐ Allah's answer that He will guide them back by sending Books and Prophets. 📖 Ref: "For We send our messengers only to give good news to the righteous people and to warn the evil doers" [06:48] ☐ Believing in all Prophets is an integral Article of Faith, instructed by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and Allah (SWT).		
☐ Prophets guide humanity. ☐ They establish connection between Allah and His creation. ☐ Allah does not punish any nation without sending Prophets. 📖 "And never would We punish until We sent a messenger" [17:15] ☐ Prophets are human beings. ☐ Every single one of them received natural birth (With few exceptions) like other human beings; they ate, drank and breathe. They had families, friends and other relationships. ☐ Another important thing about Prophethood is that it cannot be earned or asked. 📖 "That is the bounty of Allah, which He gives to whom He wills, and Allah is the possessor of great bounty. [62:4] ☐ Prophets were perfect human beings in every sense. Theoretically, they're Innocent and even before getting the rank of Prophethood their early lives were also perfect. Like prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in his early 40 years used to be called truthful and trustworthy. ☐ Prophets have miracles and their miracles dominate the trend of their respective era. ✓ Like in the Era of Moses, magic was the trend. So, Moses was given the Miracle of Stick that would turn into a snake in order to dominate their magical powers. ✓ Jesus dominated the trend of superior medical science by treating incurable diseases and resurrecting the dead ones by Allah's command. ✓ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) broke the pride of Arabs about their linguistic superiority by Quran that is a master piece of Arabic Grammar.		
☐ According to a tradition 124000 thousand Prophets were sent by Allah (SWT). But Quran only mentions 26 of them with different duties, books, suhuf (Booklets), shariah and different distinctions. ☐ Like Moses is called Speaker of Allah as he spoke to Allah Almighty while he was at mount Toor. Abraham is called Grand Father of Prophets as there were hundreds of Prophet in Abraham's family. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was the seal of Prophets while Hazrat Adam was the first one. 📖 Ref: "Those messengers - some of them We caused to exceed others" [2:253] ☐ But nobody is allowed to compare them with each other as all of them are equally respected to us. No Muslim can be Muslim without believing and giving mandatory respect to all previous prophets. 📖 Ref: "We make no distinction between any of them, and we are Muslims [in submission] to Him" [2:136] ☐ A very important thing to be remembered about Prophets is that Allah has sent Prophets in every region of this world as everyone needed divine guidance equally. 📖 Ref: "And We did not send any messenger except [speaking] in the language of his people to state clearly for them..." [14:4] ☐ Their Books or stories might be extinct but we are supposed to believe in them and keep in Mind that they all carried a same message that included belief in the oneness of God, Good Conduct and Belief in life after death.		

Articles of Faith

Belief in Resurrection and Last Day

Q (a) What do Muslims believe about the Day of Resurrection and Judgment? [10]

Structure of Answer		
Para 1	Para 2	Para 3
☐ General introduction as 5 th Article of Faith.	☐ Life in Barzakh. ☐ Qiyamah. ☐ Resurrection.	☐ Final Accountability. ☐ Heaven and Hell.
Answer		
☐ This is the universal truth that every starting has an ending. Every creation has extinction. Only Allah Almighty is eternal except him everyone and everything is unstable.		
☐ Believing in The Day of Judgment and Resurrection and then life in here after is the fundamental part of Articles of Faith. This belief is so important that it is widely discussed in Quran along with the belief in Allah himself which explains its importance. ☐ "Every soul will taste death. And We test you with evil and with good as trial; and to Us you will be returned" [21:35]		
☐ When a person dies, he goes to Barzakh and from the very next moment of his death his Qiyamat-e-Sughra or lesser judgment begins on him. Two angels Munkar and Nakir who have been appointed by Allah, will visit dead and ask questions about God, Religion and Prophet (PBUH). This brief test decides whether his stay in Barzakh will be a reward or Punishment. ☐ Hadith: "The grave is one of the gardens of Paradise, or one of the pits of Hell." [Al-Tirmidhi Hadith 5352]		
☐ This explains the scenario of Life in Barzakh very well. ☐ Hadith: "Verily the grave is the first step in the stages of the Hereafter. If one finds salvation at this stage, the succeeding stages become easy for him. And if he does not find salvation at this stage, what follows this stage is very hard upon him. I have never seen a site more horrible than that of the grave." [Al-Tirmidhi Hadith 132]		
☐ The Day of Judgment (Qiyamah) will take place after some of the signs mentioned in Hadiths of Holy Prophet (PBUH) some of them are: The Smoke, Dajjal, The rising of the sun from the west, The descent of Jesus son of Mary (AS), The Gog and Magog, Landslides in three places, one in the east, one in the west and one in Arabia at the end of which fire would burn forth from Yemen. But no one is aware about the exact timing of The Day of Judgment. ☐ "People ask you concerning the Hour. Say, " Knowledge of it is only with Allah. And what may make you perceive? Perhaps the Hour is near." [33:63]		
☐ The day of Judgment will start with blow of trumpet by Hazrat Israfil (AS) and there will be horrible scenarios everywhere. Finally, This Universe will be destroyed as it is described in many verses of Quran. ☐ Ref: "When the earth is shaken with its [final] earthquake" [99:1]		
☐ For a very long unspecified time, there won't be any other creature alive except Allah almighty.		
☐ With the 2 nd trumpet all will rise again and will gather at the ground of Arafaat. This gathering is called Hashr as there is a name of Allah Almighty "Hashir". ☐ Ref: "And [that they may know] that the Hour is coming - no doubt about it - and that Allah will resurrect those in the graves" [22:7]		
☐ This day will be very horrible as it is mentioned in some books that it will be as long as 50 thousand years. No one would even think about his friends, family and relatives. Record of deeds compiled by the appointed angels (Kiraman Katibeen) will be uncovered. ☐ Ref: "So whoever does an atom's weight of good will see it, And whoever does an atom's weight of evil will see it." [99:7-8]		

- ❑ Whoever gets his record in right hand from the front will be successful. Whoever will be given it in left hand from backside will be doomed. According to this just accountability people will be designated to Heaven or Hell.
- ❑ When everyone will be placed in Heaven and Hell, death will be brought forward in form of any animal and will be slaughtered in front of everyone. This will mark the death of death, and later on everyone has to live in their designated place forever.

Q (b) Why is the belief in resurrection important to Muslims in their daily living?[4][J/2010]

Q (b) How does this belief affect the daily living of Muslims? [4][J/2015]

Points to be covered

- Every other belief depends upon belief in Resurrection and last day. When people have fear of accountability they will be cautious about other beliefs as well.
- Belief in resurrection is the greatest source of righteousness. As it reminds people about transparent and just accountability, that makes them think and reflect.
- This encourages Muslims to have patience on losses of this temporary world as eternal and stable life is yet to come.

Belief in Predestination and Decree

Q (a) Write an account of Muslims' belief in Predestination and Decree. [10]

Q (a) What does the statement 'There is no ability or power except through Allah' tell you about Muslim belief in Allah's predestination and decree? [10]

Para 1	Para 2	Para 3
▪ General Intro as 6th article of Faith. ▪ Introduction of Qadar and Qadha.	▪ Loh-E-Mahfooz. ▪ Substantial Concepts of Predestination.	▪ Humans' free will ▪ Conclusion.

Answer

- It is necessary for Muslims to believe in Allah's Predestination and Decree that everything is ordained by Him. He is the only one who determines the fate of every individual and this whole universe.
 📖 In Hadith of Jibrail, when he asked Prophet (PBUH) about Faith, He answered: "To believe in Allah, his Angels, his Books, his Messengers, the Last Day and to believe in divine Preordainment, both the good and bad of it"
- The word "Qadha" Means: To legislate, to decide or to conclude while The word "Qadar" means: to value, to esteem or to measure.
 📖 Ref: "Indeed, all things we created with predestination" [54:49]
- Lauh-e-Mehfooz is a safe place. Too much details are not mentioned anywhere about Lauh-e-Mehfooz. But it's the place where Allah recorded each and everything. In other words, Lauh-e-Mehfooz is a screen where Allah's knowledge and info is displayed.
 📖 Hadith: The first thing which Allah created was Pen. He commanded it to write. It asked: What should I write? He said: Write the Decree (Al-Qadr). So, it wrote what had happened and what was going to happen up to eternity. [Al Tirmidhi hadith 94]



- Predestination asks us to believe that Allah's knowledge is well-acquainted, and his knowledge encompasses each and everything.
 Ref: "Allah has encompassed all things in knowledge" [65:12]
- Everything is working as per the commands and will of Allah Almighty.
 Ref: "Do you not know that Allah knows what is in the heaven and earth? Indeed, that is in a Record. Indeed that, for Allah, is easy" [22:70]
- It is necessary to believe that nothing can occur without the will of Allah.
 Ref: "His command is only when He intends a thing that He says to it, "Be," and it is" [36:82]
- There are 3 types of creatures. First ones are Shayateen (Devils) they are pure evil. They cannot do any good. 2nd ones are angels they are pure goodness they cannot attempt any sin. Humans have been given all two and they have been given a chance to choose his way wisely by getting help from Messengers, Books and by using common sense. That's why They are supreme beings.
- Believing in predestination doesn't mean that humans do not have any choice and it also does not declare us totally free from any planning or bounding.
 Someone asked the same question from Hazrat Ali (R.A) he said lift up your foot and keep standing, he did it without any problem. He then asked him to lift up his both feet and keep standing. He could not. Hazrat Ali (R.A) said that that's your answer. We are not 100 % free nor we are 100 % bound.
- If we were 100 % bound Prophet would never have said this:
 Hadith: "Invocation can even alter your destiny"
- But there are two types of Qadr. 'Taqdeer-E-Mubram' this is finalized and it can never be changed even with invocation. 'Taqdeer-E-Muallaq' can be changed with invocation.
- So, Belief in Predestination and Divine Decree is a fundamental part of Articles of Faith. Without believing in it no one could be called a Muslim.

(b) To what extent does this belief affect the daily living of Muslims?

[4]

Points to be covered

- Knowing that Allah is the only planner and controller of this universe makes Muslims righteous and motivate them to build strong relation with Allah.
- It teaches them not to get depressed over worldly possessions or losses as everything is a mere test written by Allah (SWT).
- Muslims develop habit of seeking Allah's help.
- This belief indirectly emphasizes on the importance and significance of invocation.

UMAR KHAN
In Pursuit Of Excellence



The Pillars of Islam:

➤ Candidates should study:

❑ The Five Pillars of Islam:

- ✓ The **declaration of faith (*Shahadah*)**, including the significance of what it contains.
- ✓ **Prayer (Salat)**, including preparations, its performance and importance, congregational prayers on Fridays and festivals, times of prayer, the place of prayer, private prayer, delayed prayer.
- ✓ **Alms-giving (Zakat)**, how it is performed and its significance in the community
- ✓ **Fasting (Saum)**, including the way it is observed, its significance and those exempted
- ✓ **Pilgrimage (Hajj)**, including the main observances involved and their significance.



0310-2855225

Shahadah

- ☐ Shahadah is foundation of Islamic structure. (Declaration of Faith).
- ☐ Shahadah is the first pillar of Islam and a person becomes a Muslim upon proclaiming it sincerely.
- ☐ Prophet (PBUH) elaborates this in a Hadith:
 - 📖 "Islam is built upon five: to worship Allah and to disbelieve in what is worshiped besides him, to establish prayer, to give charity, to perform Hajj pilgrimage to the house, and to fast the month of Ramadan." [Bukhari]
- ☐ The second part signifies status of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as the Messenger of Allah (SWT).
- ☐ There are 3 aspects of Oneness that Muslims are supposed to believe in.
 1. Oneness of the Lordship of God (Tawheed-e-Rububiyah) is belief in Allah as the only Originator, Sustainer, Cherisher, Almighty and The Provider. This negates the possibility of any partner in Allah's lordship:
 - 📖 Ref: "praise is to Allah, Lord of the worlds" [01:02]
 Allah is the only one who provides us with sustainable environment and other bounties:
 - 📖 Ref: And the earth - We have spread it and cast therein firmly set mountains and caused to grow therein [something] of every well-balanced thing" [15:19]
 Even Pagans of Makkah used to believe in this aspect of Oneness:
 - 📖 Ref: "If you asked them, "Who created the heavens and earth and subjected the sun and the moon?" they would surely say, 'Allah' Then how are they deluded?" [29:61]
 2. Oneness in worship of God (Tawheed-e-Uloohiyat) is belief in Allah as only one liable to be worshiped.
 - 📖 Ref: "It is You we worship and You we ask for help" [01:05]
 3. Oneness of the names and attributes of God (Tawheed-e-Asmaa Wa-Sifaat) is believing that Allah is simply exclusive in his qualities and attributes. Allah is only 'Al-Muh'Yi' (Giver of Life) 'Al-Mumeet' (Giver of Death) 'Al-Khaliq' (the Creator) 'Al-Baseer' (All-Seeing) etc.
 - 📖 Ref: "He is Allah, other than whom there is no deity, the Sovereign, the Pure, the Perfection, the Bestower of Faith, the Overseer, the Exalted in Might, the Compeller, the Superior..." [59:23]
 Allah does not resemble with any of his creation in person, power, dominion or attributes:
 - 📖 Ref: ""There Is Nothing Like unto Him." [42:11]
- ☐ Evidences of Oneness of Allah.
 - 📖 Ref: "...how can He have a son when He has no consort..." [06:101]
 - 📖 Ref: "Had there been within the heavens and earth gods besides Allah, they both would have been ruined..." [21:22]
- ☐ Shirk (Polytheism) means considering partners with Allah in his person, powers, dominion, qualities or attributes.
 1. Polytheism of Lordship of God (Shirk-e-Rubibiyah)
 2. Polytheism of Worship (Shirk-e-Uloohiyah)
 3. Polytheism of Names and Attributes (Shirk-e-Asmaa wa Sifaat)
- ☐ Though, Allah (SWT) loves his creation equal to seventy mothers but Shirk is a sin that ignites Allah's wrath.
 - Ref: "Verily! Allah will not pardon those who associate a partner with Him..." [04:116]
- ☐ The 2nd declaration "Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah" highlights the importance of believing in Prophet hood of Muhammad (PBUH).
- ☐ 1st requirement: faith in Prophet hood of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- ☐ 2nd requirement: believing that long line of Prophets that started from Adam, was terminated and stopped on Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Therefore, he was given the title of 'Seal of Prophets'. Allah says:
 - 📖 "Muhammad is not the father of [any] one of your men, but [he is] the Messenger of Allah and last of the prophets..." [33:40]
- ☐ 3rd requirement: his message was complete and universal.. Allah says:
 - 📖 "And We have not sent you, [O Muhammad], except as a mercy to the worlds." [21:107]
- ☐ 4th and most important requirement: obedience of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) because faith with no following and obedience is useless.
 - 📖 "There has certainly been for you in the Messenger of Allah an excellent pattern..." [33:21]



0310-2855225

Prophet (PBUH) never does or instructs anything except with the permission of Allah, which is why his obedience is considered obedience of Allah.

📖 "He who obeys the Messenger has obeyed Allah..." [04:80]

Q (b) Explain how the declaration of faith (Shahadah) is acted upon through the remaining four pillars of Islam. [04] [N/2012]

CAIE Marking Scheme

The pillars of Islam outline the basics of Muslim worship, ibada. The Qur'an states: 'I (Allah) created...humankind only that they might worship Me.' (Al-Dhariyat 51.56). The Shahadah is the first pillar of Islam and a declaration of faith. For Muslims, it is necessary to act upon these words rather than just speak them. The other four pillars namely; salat, saum, zakat and hajj are the means by which the shahada is put into action through ibada. Candidates could briefly write about how the other four pillars show obedience to Allah and his teachings.

Structure of Answer

- ☐ The Pillars of Islam outline the foundation of Islamic worships and it is given to much significance as Allah says:
📖 And I did not create the jinn and mankind except to worship Me." [51:56]
- ☐ Worships can be divided into three types and all of them have essence of Shahadah in them.
- ☐ First type only requires Physical efforts and believer act upon what he testified earlier through physical hardships he goes through and efforts he put in while offering Prayer and observing fast.
- ☐ Zakat only requires financial efforts/spending wealth as believers declare through their action that they do not value worldly riches and are ready to sacrifice anything for the sake of Allah and Messenger.
- ☐ Hajj involves both physical and financial aspects as believers prove his loyalty by putting physical effort, bearing difficulties as well as spending wealth in order to fulfill the promise he made in Shahadah.
- ✓ Through these 4 pillars of Islam, a believer shows obedience to God by putting Allah and His messenger before his life and belongings.



0310-2855225

Prayer (Salah)

Conditions/Preparation of Prayer

- ☐ Before starting the prayer, there are some conditions that have to be fulfilled before.
- ☐ The 1st and most important thing is **purification**. Purification is given utmost importance in Islam as Prophet (PBUH) said:
 - 📖 “Cleanliness is a part of Faith”
- ☐ Person who wants to offer Prayer has to make **ablution** (Wudu) in case of encountering with minor impurities or sleeping etc.
- ☐ Method of ablution:
 - 📖 Ref: “O you, who have believed, when you rise to [perform] prayer, wash your faces and your forearms to the elbows and wipe over your heads and wash your feet to the ankles...” [05:06]
- ☐ In case of encountering with major impurities like marital relationship etc. person has to take bath (Ghusl)
- ☐ There are 3 obligations in **Ghusl**, cleaning mouth, nose and spilling water over complete body in a sense that whole body gets wet and cleaned.
- ☐ Alternate of these two is Tayammum that is performed when water is not available.
- ☐ Another important condition is wearing clean and tidy **clothes** before offering Prayer. Prophet (PBUH) would also wear best available dress before offering Prayer.
- ☐ Declaration of **intention** (Niyyah) is also condition of Prayer because Prophet (PBUH) said:
 - 📖 “Actions are by Intentions”
- ☐ **Time** of Prayer is also an important condition for offering prayer as there are certain times when offering Prayer is prohibited. Therefore, time of Prayer has to be followed religiously. Timings of 5 Prayers are as followed:
 - ✓ **Fajar**: Starts at break of dawn and ends before sunrise.
 - ✓ **Zohr**: Starts after decline of sun (Zawaal) and it can be offered till the shadow of everything gets doubled.
 - ✓ **Asr**: Right after end of Zohr time and ends before sunset.
 - ✓ **Maghrib**: Starts after sunset and Till the Redness (Shafaq) in horizon disappears. (Approximate duration is 30 mins)
 - ✓ **Isha**: Starts after Disappearance of Redness (Shafaq) in horizon and can be offered before the break of dawn.
- ☐ 3 Times are considered Makrooh (disliked) when offering prayer is not allowed. Sunrise, Zawaal (When sun is right above the heads) and sunset.
- ☐ **Satar** is an important condition of Prayer, which means covering the specified area of the body.
- ☐ to be covered) for men it starts from belly button till knees and for women its full body except face, hands and feet.
- ☐ **Facing the Qiblah** is really important condition for offering prayer as it reflects the discipline and highlights the message of Islamic universal brotherhood.
- ☐ Muslims would face Masjid-E-Aqsa as it was our first Kaabah. But in 2nd AH according the will of Holy Prophet (PBUH) Kaabah was changed from Masjid-e-Aqsa towards Masjid-e-Haram.
 - 📖 Ref: “...So turn your face toward al-Masjid al-Haram. And wherever you [believers] are, turn your faces toward it...” [2:144]
- ☐ Above mentioned are the conditions that need to be fulfilled before offering Prayer in order to attain the true meaning of Prayer and connect with the Creator.



0310-2855225

Methods of Purification

- ☐ Purification and cleanliness is given utmost importance of in Islam.
 - 📖 "Cleanliness is half of Faith"
 - 📖 Allah says: "...He loves those who purify themselves." [2:222]
 - ☐ No Prayer is accepted without purification as Prophet (PBUH) said:
 - 📖 Hadith: "Salah will not be accepted without purification"
 - ☐ In case of encountering with Major Impurity, Ghusl (Bath) will become necessary while in case of Minor impurity, Wudhu (Ablution) would be enough. In special circumstances of not having/being able to use water, Tayammum (Dry Ablution) will be the option.
-
- ☐ In case of minor impurities for instance natural discharges like urine, excrement, passing gas, falling asleep, or unconsciousness of any kind, Wudu will be made.
 - 📖 Hadith: "Allah does not accept prayer of anyone of you if he does *Hadath* (having encountered with minor impurity) till he performs the ablution" [Al-Bukhari]
 - ☐ There are 4 obligatory things to be done in ablution.
 - ✓ Washing face.
 - ✓ Washing arms till elbows.
 - ✓ Masah (rubbing wet palms) of ¼ of head.
 - ✓ Washing feet till ankles.
 - 📖 Ref: "O you who have believed, when you rise to [perform] prayer, wash your faces and your forearms to the elbows and wipe over your heads and wash your feet to the ankles..." [05:06]
 - ☐ The **Sunnah method of ablution** is making intention, reciting Tasmiah, washing hands to the wrist, cleaning mouth and nostrils. Washing face, washing arms till elbows, rubbing head with wet palms, rubbing ears and back of neck with wet hands and finally washing feet including ankles.
 - ☐ Every part should be washed three times and any area even equal to a hair must not be left dry.
-
- ☐ Ghusl (Bath) becomes necessary after having encountered with Major impurities like marital relations, menstruation or pregnancy/child birth related issues.
 - ☐ Ghusl has 3 obligations:
 - ✓ Gargling, cleaning mouth.
 - ✓ Pouring water into nostrils and cleaning it.
 - ✓ Pouring water over whole body and cleaning it.
 - ☐ In case of unavailability/not being able to use water, it is allowed to make Tayammum (Dry Ablution) Allah says:
 - 📖 "...then seek clean earth and wipe over your faces and your hands..." [04:43]
 - ☐ Tayammum requires Tasmiah, Intention and rubbing your face and arms after hitting your palms on pure earth.
 - ☐ Tayammum gets void same as Ghusl and Wudhu do. Additionally it becomes void after availability/being able to use water.



Importance of Prayer

- ☐ Arabic Word 'Salah' has 5 meanings depending upon its usage.
 - ✓ It means 'Mercy' if it refers to Allah.
 - ✓ It means 'Duood' if it refers to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
 - ✓ It means 'Istighfar' if it refers to Angels.
 - ✓ It means 'Tasbeeh' if it refers to Birds.
 - ✓ And it means 'Prayer' if it refers to People.
- ☐ It is second and most important Pillar of Islam.
 - 📖 Ref: "...Indeed, prayer has been decreed upon the believers a decree of specified times" [4:103]
- ☐ It was given as a gift to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) upon his meeting with Allah at the time of Ascension (Mairaj).
- ☐ Initially, 50 Prayers were given to him, later reduced to 5 but reward will be of 50.
- ☐ Regularity for Prayer.
 - 📖 Ref: "Maintain with care the [obligatory] prayers and [in particular] the middle prayer and stand before Allah, devoutly obedient." [02:238]
- ☐ Prayer is not only obedience of Allah, but it purifies and nurtures our soul and affects our character.
 - 📖 Ref: "...Indeed, prayer prohibits immorality and wrongdoing..." [29:45]
- ☐ When humans are taken over by their evil desires, they get disconnected from God. This situation has been described as hearts getting rusted. Prayer is the cure.
 - 📖 Ref: "...Unquestionably, by the remembrance of Allah hearts are assured." [13:28]
- ☐ People seek success but they don't know that success is calling them five times a day.
 - 📖 Ref: "O you, who have believed, seek help through patience and prayer..." [2:153]
- ☐ Reward for offering it regularly.
 - 📖 Ref: "Indeed, those who believe and do righteous deeds and establish prayer and give zakat will have their reward with their Lord, and there will be no fear concerning them, nor will they grieve." [2:277]
- ☐ Emphasis on Prayer in Hadith:
 - 📖 "Prayer is coolness of my eyes."
- ☐ First thing to be assessed on Judgment day:
 - 📖 Hadith: "The first of his deeds for which a man will be called to account on the Day of Resurrection will be the prayers. If it is found to be perfect, he will be safe and successful. But if it is defective, he will be unfortunate and a loser." [Al-Tabrani]
- ☐ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) declared it most virtuous deed.
 - 📖 Hadith: Once a man asked the Prophet about the most virtuous deed. The Prophet stated that the most virtuous deed is the prayer. The man asked again and again and for the first three times, the Prophet answered, "The Prayer" then on the fourth occasion he stated, "Jihad in the way of God" [Musnad Ahmed]



Method of Prayer

Q (a) Explain the method of performing a single Rak'at. [10]

Points to be covered

- ☐ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) taught companions the accurate method of offering Prayer. As he said:
 "Pray as you have seen me offering Prayer."
- ☐ Once Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was sitting along with his companions in mosque. A man came and offered prayer in hurry and came to meet Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). He instructed him to repeat his prayer by saying:
 "Stand up, go and repeat your prayer, because (it's like) you did not offer Prayer"
 On other occasion Prophet (PBUH) said about improper prayer: "The worst type of thief is the one who steals from his prayer." The people asked, "O Messenger of Allah, how can a person steal from his prayer?" He said: "By not doing *rukoo'* and *sujood* properly." [Musnad Ahmed]
- ☐ After completing all requirements of Prayer and fulfilling all conditions, worshipper faces Qiblah and raises his both hands; facing Qiblah with his palms and says 'Takbeer-e-Tehreema'. This is an Obligatory act.
- ☐ Then he folds his right hand on his left hand and stands straight. This condition is called 'Qiyam'. This is also an Obligatory act.
- ☐ Then he recites Sana, Ta'awwuz, Tasmiah, Surah Fatiha and any Surah of Holy Quran, at least 3 verses minimum. This recitation is also considered as obligatory act.
- ☐ Then he bows while calling Takbir, Ruku is also an obligatory act. He recites Tasbeeh in odd numbers minimum 3 times:
 "Glory to my Lord, The Great"
- ☐ Then he withdraws from Ruku while saying:
 "Allah listens to him who praises him"
- ☐ Then he stands still for a second or two, this position is called 'Qaumah'.
- ☐ Then he prostrates while calling Takbir. He recites Tasbeeh in odd numbers minimum 3:
 "Glory to my Lord, The Highest"
- ☐ Then he withdraws from Prostration (Sajdah) and sits still for a second or two. This position is called 'Jalsah'.
- ☐ Then he prostrates again and goes back to Qiyam repeat everything except he doesn't repeat Sana.
- ☐ After second Sujood of second Rak'at he sits still. This position is called Qa'dah.
- ☐ He recites Tahiyah, Durood and Supplication.
- ☐ Then comes the last act which is saying Salam twice.



0310-2855225

Times of Prayer & Number of Rak'ats

Name	Time	Sunnah	Fardh	Sunnah	Nafil	Witr	Nafil	Total
Fajr	From <u>Dawn</u> To <u>Sunrise.</u>	02	02	-	-	-	-	04
Zohr	From <u>Decline of Sun</u> To <u>When Shadow of things becomes double.</u>	04	04	02	02	-	-	12
Asar	From <u>When Shadow of things becomes double</u> Before <u>Sunset.</u>	04	04	-	-	-	-	08
Maghrib	After <u>Sunset</u> Till <u>The disappearance of redness (Shafaq) from the horizon.</u>	-	03	02	02	-	-	07
Isha	From <u>Disappearance of the redness (Shafaq) from Horizon</u> Before <u>Dawn.</u>	04	04	02	02	03	02	17
Jum'ah	Same as Zuhar.	04	02	4+2	02	-	-	14



0310-2855225

Congregational Prayer

- ☐ Allah orders Muslims to offer prayer in congregation.
📖 Ref: "And establish prayer and give zakat and bow with those who bow [in worship and obedience]" [2:43]
 - ☐ **Only Fardh** are supposed to be offered in congregation while it's recommended to offer Nafil at home.
 - ☐ It has great **rewards** and **significance** in Islam. Prophet (PBUH) said about significance of Prayer in congregation:
📖 "It better to join another person and pray than to pray alone and it is more superior in the company of two men and the bigger the congregation the more liked it is by Allah." [Abu Dawood]
 - ☐ **Azaan** is very important feature of congregation. Method of Azan was prescribed in 2nd A.H right after the construction of Prophet's (PBUH) mosque in Madinah.
 - ☐ Straight lines (discipline)
📖 Hadith: "Straighten your rows, for straightening the rows is part of establishing prayer." [Bukhari]
 - ☐ If Imam is leading only a single follower, he/she would stand on right side of Imam. In case another follower comes, Imam will move forward or 1st follower will be dragged backwards to make proper line behind Imam.
 - ☐ **Qualification of Imam:** Understanding of Quran and Hadith and character is also criteria of being worthy to lead prayer.
 - ☐ Imam is instructed to make Prayer easy.
📖 Hadith: Anas bin Malik (RA) says that: "I have not prayed behind anyone who prayed a lighter Salah or a more complete prayer than that of the Prophet (PBUH)" [Agreed]
 - ☐ **'Iqamah'** is called as a caution to worshiper to form straight lines. After making intention Imam starts prayer with **Takbeer-e-Tehreema** and followers follow him throughout the prayer as it's already been discussed in method of prayer.
-
- ☐ Friday is regarded as special day for Muslims.
📖 Hadith: ""The best day during which the sun has risen is Friday. It is the Day Adam was created. It is the day when Adam entered paradise and also when he was taken out from it. It is also the day on which the Day of Judgment takes place." [Muslim]
 - ☐ Importance Friday congregational Prayer.
📖 Ref: "O you who have believed, when [the adhan] is called for the prayer on the day of Jum'ah [Friday], then proceed to the remembrance of Allah and leave trade. That is better for you, if you only knew." [62:09]
 - ☐ Order to abandon financial and social activities.
 - ☐ Optional for women.
 - ☐ Prophet's (PBUH) special preparations for Friday.
 - ☐ 2 Azaans for Friday Prayer.
 - ☐ Imam delivers a speech in native language.
 - ☐ After second Azan Imam delivers two sermons in Arabic having special significance:
📖 Hadith: When the Friday comes, at every door of the Masjid there stands Angels who write down (the names of) those who come First, and then who comes next. When the Imam sits down, the records are closed and they come to listen to the reminder, i.e. the sermon...." [Muslim]
 - ☐ 2 Rak'ats Fardh are offered in congregation and there is no Qadha of Friday Prayer.
 - ☐ People who are exempted from Jum'ah are:
📖 Hadith: "The Friday prayer in congregation is an obligatory duty on every Muslim except four: a slave, a woman, a child, and a sick person." [Abu Dawood]



0310-2855225

Q (b) Explain the significance of Friday congregation Prayer for Muslim community.

[04] [J/2005] [N/2015]

Points to be covered

- ☐ Friday Prayer has great significance for Muslim community.
- ☐ It gives an opportunity to Muslims in vicinity to get together and socialize.
- ☐ The worshippers can see the strength of their numbers and display their unity.
- ☐ They have a chance to learn about their faith from the sermon as it contains great teachings of Islam regarding righteousness, Rights of Allah and fellow beings and other social guidelines.
- ☐ They can exchange thoughts and news.
- ☐ They are reminded that all Muslims should be united under God.
- ☐  A reference can be added from part (a). (Optional)

Importance of Eid

- ☐ Important festivals.
- ☐ After fasting for the complete month of Ramadan, Allah blesses Muslims with auspicious event of Eid-ul-Fitr which is celebrated on first shawwal 10th month of Islamic calendar.
- ☐ While Eid-ul-Adh'ha is celebrated on 10th Zul-Hajj which is the last month of Islamic calendar, to commemorate Ibrahim's (AS) obedience of Allah.
- ☐ The people of Madinah used to have two festivals. On those two days they had carnivals and festivity. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) told them:
 "Instead of those two days, Allah has appointed two other days which are better, the days of Eid-al-Fitr and Eid-al-Adha."
- ☐ Eid-ul-Fitr is very important and significant event in Islam as this day marks the completion of Ramadan.
- ☐ The night before Eid day is called 'The Night of Gift'
- ☐ Eid-ul-Fitr is basically a day of gratitude that in which Muslims pay gratitude to Allah for the endurance and strength to fulfil the requirements of the month of Ramadan.
- ☐ The day of Eid begins with offering of Fajr Prayer followed by preparations for Eid congregational Prayer.
- ☐ It is Sunnah of Holy Prophet (PBUH) to eat something sweet before Eid Prayer.
- ☐ Sunnah of Eid: Bath, brush their teeth, apply perfume and wear the new dress if possible or select the best available.
- ☐ Brotherhood, love and socialization.
- ☐ Eid Prayer:
 - ✓ Status is Sunnah
 - ✓ The time for Eid prayers falls between Fajr and Zohr prayers.
 - ✓ The Eid prayer consists of two Rak'ats.
 - ✓ Six extra Takbir, three in the first and three in the second Rak'ats.
 - ✓ However, some schools of thought stipulate the number of Takbir at 12.
 - ✓ The first three Takbir are said after Sana (Sub'hanakallahumma) before starting Surah Fatiha and the three Takbir in the second Rak'ats before Ruku.
 - ✓ One is to raise hands during each pronouncement of the Takbir and bring them down and again raise them for next Takbir.
 - ✓ There is no Qadha for Eid Prayer it can only be offered with congregation.
 - ✓ 2 sermons after Prayer.
- ☐ Muslims greet each other after invocation which ties them in strong bond of universal Islamic brotherhood.
- ☐ **Fitrah** is also a very important aspect of Eid-ul-Fitr.
- ☐ Believers are instructed to pay one saa' of any of the four commodities that are wheat, dates, raisins, millet etc. while one saa' is equal to 2.5-3 kg.



0310-2855225

- ☐ Eid-ul-Adh'ha is celebrated in the remembrance of great obedience and sacrifice of Prophet Ibrahim (AS) when he got ready to sacrifice his son Ismail (AS).
- ☐ Just to relate and connect with pilgrims, Muslims are instructed not cut their nails and hair from the first of Zul-Hajj till the 10th when they sacrifice their animals.
- ☐ Muslims are instructed to recite Takbeer-e-Tashreeq loudly after every Fardh Prayer from Fajr of 9th Zul-Hajj till Asr of 13th.
 - 📖 "Allah is the greatest, Allah is the greatest, there is no god but Allah. And Allah is the greatest, Allah is the greatest and to Allah belongs all praise."
- ☐ First meal of the day should be from sacrificial animal. (Sunnah)
- ☐ Prayer is offered in same manner as Eid-ul-Fitr just sermons are more centered on sacrifice of Ibrahim (AS) and relevant stuff.
- ☐ After coming back from Prayer Muslims sacrifice their animals in the way of Allah and donate the animals' skins to poor and needy. Allah describes the essence of sacrifice in Quran:
 - 📖 "Their meat will not reach Allah, nor will their blood, but what reaches Him is piety from you..." [22:37]

Q (b) How do the two Eids bring the Muslim community together? [04][J/2013]

Points to be covered

- ☐ Festivals of Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adh'ha have great impact on Muslim community such as:
 - ✓ Muslims get together, celebrate happiness and rejoice, meet and greet each other, communicate and learn about others' circumstances. All this tie them in an unbreakable bond of Islamic brotherhood.
 - ✓ Sadqa-tul-Fitr paid on Eid-ul-Fitr is a token of love and appreciation from rich Muslims to poor ones and a step to allow them enjoy equal happiness of Eid.
 - ✓ Meat of sacrificial animals is distributed among poor and needy who cannot afford to have this luxury through the year which gives them a sense of recognition and ownership by rich Muslims. Skin of animals is also donated to poor, needy, orphanages and NGO's that are taking care of downtrodden people which is a great contribution towards social service.

Personal Prayer (Invocation)

Q (b) Explain why Muslims believe that personal prayer (dua) is important? [4] [N/2012]

Points to be covered

- ☐ Allah (SWT) has written our destinies in two forms. Taqdeer-e-Mubram can never be changed but Taqdee-e-Muallaq can be changed through private prayer (invocation)
- ☐ Allah instructs His creation to seek His help and assistance when they are in distress or difficulty as He says:
 - 📖 Ref: "O you, who have believed, seek help through patience and prayer..." [2:153]
- ☐ Allah sent us in this world as a test and to see that who remains connected with Him. Personal Prayer is the best method of building strong connection with God. Remembrance of Allah is considered essence of Islamic teachings as Prophet (PBUH) said:
 - 📖 Hadith: "Invocation (Dua) is the essence of worship" [Tirmidhi]
- ☐ In another Hadith, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) declared it the weapon of believer.
- ☐ Allah never rejects anyone's Prayer but there 3 possible responses to Dua:
 - ✓ Acceptance of what is asked.
 - ✓ Acceptance according to Allah's plan, that is better than original demand.
 - ✓ All Prayers that are not accepted in this world will be given to believer in form of good deeds that will affect his accountability.

Delayed Prayer (Qadha)



0310-2855225

Q (b) What are the teachings of Islam about the delayed Prayer? [04]

Points to be covered

- ☐ Time of Prayer is the basic condition of offering Prayer.
 "Indeed, the Salah is a prescribed duty that should be performed by the believers at (their) appointed times." [04:103]
- ☐ If Prayer gets delayed because of any reason, there are instructions about compensation (Qadha) Prayer.
 Hadith: "Whoever forgets a prayer should pray it when he remembers it, and there is no expiation for it save that." [Agreed]
- ☐ This clarifies that Missed Prayers have to be offered at any cost and there is no other way out.
- ☐ It can be offered according to routine/ease of a person and a schedule can be made to accommodate regular and Qadha Prayer side by side.

Shortened Prayer (Qasr)

Q (b) Briefly describe Qasr (Shortened) Prayer. [04]

Points to be covered

- ☐ Islam does not only claim to be the religion of nature, it actually takes care of humans' needs and emotions. Therefore, Allah has given relaxation to worshipers in different circumstances.
- ☐ A traveler can offer shortened (Qasr) Prayer.
- ☐ According to Shariah 'Traveler' is the one who leaves his home town with intention of travelling more than 48 miles (77.24 KM). As soon as he leaves his home town, he becomes eligible to offer shortened Prayer.
- ☐ All 4 Rak'ats will be converted into 2.
 Hadith: Abdullah ibn Umar says: "I have travelled in company with the holy Prophet, Abu Bakr, Umar and Uthman, and have never seen them offering more than two Rak'ats of Fardh during a journey" [Agreed]
- ☐ Traveler can keep offering shortened Prayer until he comes back to his home town or intends to stay somewhere for 15 days, this will convert him into a 'resident' and he will have to offer complete Prayer as long as he stays there or starts further journey.

Importance of Mosque

Q (b) Explain the importance of Masjid in Muslim communities. [04] [J/2010] [J/2012]

Points to be covered

- ☐ Mosque plays a vital role in shaping an ideal Muslim community.
- ☐ The first thing done by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) upon reaching Quba was construction of Taqwa/Quba Mosque and later on upon reaching Madinah he built Mosque of Prophet.
- ☐ The concept of Mosque is not just a worship place, but it works as a community center for Muslims where they can gather talk about/find solutions for their religious, social, economic, legal and political problems.
- ☐ In the era of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) Mosques were used Military Head Quarter, Court, School, Parliament and community center.
 Hadith: "The most beloved of places to Allah are the mosques..." [Muslim]



0310-2855225

Fasting

Observances of Fasting

- ☐ Fasting is a fundamental practice that has been part of almost every religion on this planet. It was declared obligatory for Muslims in 2nd year of Hijrah when Allah revealed these verses:
 "The month of Ramadhan in which was revealed the Qur'an, a guidance for the people and clear proofs of guidance and criterion. So whoever sights the month, let him fast it..." [02:185]
- ☐ Purpose: self-control.
- ☐ They start their day with breakfast (Suhoor). Prophet (PBUH) said:
 "Eat Suhoor as there is blessing in it."
- ☐ Intention:
 "I intend to keep the fast for tomorrow in the month of Ramadan"
- ☐ Fajar Prayer followed by recitation of Quran and Tasbeehat etc.
- ☐ Then they abstain from Food, Drink, medicine, or any other type of nourishment for body like injections of drips.
- ☐ Believers harness their negative energy and learn to control inner evil.
- ☐ Regularity of Prayer throughout the day and continuation of daily routine.
- ☐ Time before sunset is considered time of acceptance of dua.
- ☐ Then they break their fast upon sunset reciting this dua:
 "O Allah! I fasted for You and I believe in You and I put my trust in You and I break my fast with Your sustenance"
Following Sunnah method of breaking fast is recommended as Prophet (PBUH) would break his fast with water, date or salt sometimes.
- ☐ It is recommended to invite and accept others' invitations over Ramadan meals in order to promote brotherhood and love.
- ☐ After performance of Maghreb and Isha Prayers Muslims offer Tarawih Prayer.
- ☐ There are organizations/individuals that establish the system of Tarawih with translation and Tafsir.
- ☐ 3 Rak'ats of Witar are offered in congregation after performance of Tarawih.
- ☐ Mostly Muslims spend nights of Ramadan worshipping Allah (SWT) and reciting Holy Quran.
- ☐ Especially odd nights of last 10 days of Ramadan are of special importance in Muslims as they stay in Mosque/home for Aitkaf and worship Allah whole night in order to attain the virtues of Laila-tul-Qadar. (The Night of Power)
 "The Night of Destiny is better than a thousand months" [97:03]
- ☐ Some Muslims calculate their Zakat payment annum in a way that they pay their yearly Charity in Ramadan to get multiplied rewards. At the end of Ramadan Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr and pay Sadaqa-tul-Fitr.

Benefits of Fasting

- ☐ Fasting (Sawm) is one of the Pillars of Islam. It became obligatory in 2nd A.H. The literal meaning of **Sawm** is 'to abstain' or 'to abandon'. Islamic Shariah defines it to restrain from food, drink and all evils.
 "Oh you who believe! Fasting is prescribed to you as it was prescribed to those before you, that you may learn piety and righteousness" [2:183]
- ☐ Like other practices Fasting also has uncountable Moral, Spiritual, Physical, Economic and Social benefits for Individual Muslims and Collectively as Ummah.
- ☐ The most important thing Muslims learn from Fasting is Self-control. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) motivated his companions to have self-control and He himself demonstrated it through his actions.
 Hadith: "The strong person is not the good wrestler. Rather, the strong person is the one who controls himself when he is angry" [Bukhari]
- ☐ Fasting requires the body and brain to forgo all enjoyable resources of pleasure like eating, drinking, gossips etc. This practice makes us prepared for real life challenges and make us productive member of the society. And that's the



0310-2855225

sole purpose of Fasting as described in above mentioned Quranic verse.

📖 In another Hadith Prophet (PBUH) Said: “The month of Ramadan is the month of endurance and the reward for endurance is paradise. It is a month whose beginning is mercy; whose middle is forgiveness and whose end is freedom from hell”

- ❑ Fasting develops empathy and compassion which make us realize the pain and sufferings of poor and downtrodden people of our society.
- ❑ Spiritually it brings us closer to Allah. Fasting has been declared as Shield against sins in a Hadith Qudsi:
📖 “Fasting is a shield (Protection from sins).”
- ❑ When a Muslim doesn’t eat and drink for several hours, he suddenly realizes the worth of Allah’s uncountable bounties. He realizes that he is far better than a lot of people in the society. This turns him into more obedient and true believer.

- ❑ Starvation and its related diseases cause one person per minute to die on this planet, 75% of them being infants and children under the age of 5. A big number of people are malnourished on this planet and that because people don’t care about their society, especially the poor and downtrodden ones. In Ramadan people of different classes get together at mosques and other social places and become aware of each other’s life styles. This promotes love and friendship among people from different background and strengthens the bond between people who didn’t even know each other earlier.
- ❑ Ramadan brings a Season of Good Deeds as people are motivated to do more good deeds as compared to their normal day lives. People spend handsome amount in charity which ensures Circulation of Wealth. This has positive impact on individual community members as well as collective economic growth of the country.
- ❑ It is quoted from the Prophet of Islam to have said:
📖 “Fast, you’ll be healthy”
- ❑ An Egyptian pyramid inscription in 3800B.C also reads:
📖 “Humans live on one-quarter of what they eat; on the three-quarters live their doctor!”
- ❑ The three fathers of Western Medicine; (Hippocrates, Galen & Paracelsus) prescribed fasting as the greatest remedy and the physician within. Life Magazine in its September 1996 issue considered fasting: the healing revolution. There are more than 500 medical journal articles available on therapeutic fasting on the internet.
- ❑ However, fasting is not only being hungry and thirsty for hours. It’s a complete Philosophy which has long term effects in shaping a successful individual life as well as forming a healthy and productive society. Allah SWT says in a Hadith Qudsi: “Fasting is for me and I will give its reward”



0310-2855225

Q (b) Explain how fasting strengthens or keep the Islamic community together. [04]

With minor change of words: [N/2004][N/2010][N/2011][J/2012]

Points to be covered

- ☐ Fasting makes Rich Muslims realize the pain and suffering of poor members of the society and motivate them to support and help them.
- ☐ It teaches Muslims community to control and harness their negative energy and control over their anger and other emotions.
- ☐ Zakat is usually given in this month that ensures circulation of wealth and affects national economy.
- ☐ The social gatherings promote brotherhood, love and happiness in the society.

People that are exempted from Fasting

Q (b) Outline the kinds of Muslims who are excused from fasting during this month. [04] [J/2007]

Points to be Covered

<u>People Who are exempted</u>	<u>Reason</u>
Suffering from life sickness	Fasting will worsen their condition
Above age or Below Age	It's beyond their Physical Capacity
Abnormal or Unconscious	They don't have that sense.
Women who are pregnant or with new born babies.	They can't bear/they have to feed the child.
Travelers	They can't bear the hardship
 Ref: [Fasting for] a limited number of days. So, whoever among you is ill or on a journey [during them] - then an equal number of days [are to be made up]. And upon those who are able [to fast, but with hardship] - a ransom [as substitute] of feeding a poor person [each day] ..." [02:184]	



0310-2855225

Zakat (Almsgiving)

Importance of Zakat

- ❑ Zakat is 4th pillar of Islam that is considered a fundamental part of Islamic economic system. Word 'Zakat' is derived from Arabic word "Zakaah" and "Tazkiah" mean "to purify".
- ❑ Zakat is to be paid by rich Muslims to the poor ones. This doesn't only purify their wealth, but also maintains the economic balance in the society.
- ❑ Accurate description of Zakat would be: "It is the amount of money that every adult, mentally stable, free, and financially able Muslim, male and female, has to pay to support specific categories people."
- ❑ It became obligatory in 2nd A.H.
 Ref: "...and give the obligatory charity (Zakat)..." [02:43]
- ❑ Its importance can be judged from the fact that it is mentioned 32 times in the Qur'an.
- ❑ Zakat is the base of Islamic Economic System.
- ❑ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) paid special attention towards collection of Zakat.
- ❑ He designated collectors of Zakat and gave them special instructions about guiding people and other processes.
- ❑ After the sad demise of Holy Prophet (PBUH) some tribes refused to Pay Zakat. Abu Bakr (RA) uttered this historical sentence that highlights the importance of Zakat:
 "By Allah! Were they to withhold even a piece of rope that they used to give (as zakat to) the Prophet of Allah (PBUH), I will fight them over their withholding it" [Agreed]
- ❑ Umar bin Khattab (RA) gave utmost importance to Zakat as he established Islamic economic system. The main source of income for Bait-ul-Mal used to be Zakat.
- ❑ Allah (SWT) has announced punishments for those who do not pay Zakat:
 Ref: "...And those who hoard gold and silver and spend it not in the way of Allah - give them tidings of a painful punishment." [09:34]



0310-2855225

Observances of Zakat

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☐ Ref: "...and give the obligatory charity (Zakat)..." [02:43]
 - ☐ Its importance can be judged from the fact that it is mentioned 32 times in the Qur'an.
 - ☐ Zakat had been the part of basic teachings of every religion. Being a complete code of conduct Islam introduced Zakat as a complete system.
 - ☐ Islam distributed belongings into Gold, silver, Crops, Cash and mines and set different "Nisab" for every Category.
 - ☐ Person who crosses that particular limit is called 'Sahib-e-Nisab' i.e. owner of minimum amount for obligation of Zakat.
 - ☐ Nisab of Gold: 7.5 Tola (87.48 Grams) or more than that.
 - ☐ Nisab of Silver: 52.5 Tola (612.36 Grams) or more than that.
 - ☐ Cash: Equal to value of above mentioned gold or silver.
 - ☐ Business Items: Goods that are stocked for sale and their value reaches equal to any of the above mentioned will be considered Nisab.
 - ☐ For all these above-mentioned categories rate of Zakat would be 2.5 % that will be given after the passage of one lunar year. Although it's not necessary but people usually pay Zakat in the holy month of Ramadan in order to attain more good deeds.
 - ☐ Nisab for different animals is:
 - ☐ Camel: 1-4 Camels= Nothing, 5-9 Camels= 1 Goat. 10-14 Camels= 2 Goats. 15-19 Camels= 3 Goats, 20-24 Camels= 4 Goats.
 - ☐ Goats: 1-39 Goats= Nothing, 40-120 Goats= 1 Goat, 121-200 Goats= 2 Goats, 200-300 Goats= 3 Goats, Then after every 100 there will be 1 Goat.
 - ☐ Cow/Buffaloes/Bulls:
 - 1-29 Cow/Buffaloes/Bulls= Nothing. 30-39 Cow/Buffaloes/Bulls= 1-Year-old Calf.
 - 40-59 Cow/Buffaloes/Bulls= 2-Year-old Calf. 60 Cow/Buffaloes/Bulls= 1-Year-old 2 Calves.
 - When it exceeds 60:
 - There will be 1-year-old calf for every 30 Cow/Buffaloes/Bulls,
 - And there will be 2-year-old calf for every 40 Cow/Buffaloes/Bulls.
 - ☐ Nisab in case of land irrigated by natural resources like rain or river would be 1/10th.
 - ☐ Nisab in case of land irrigated by artificial resources like canals, tube wells etc. would be 1/20th.
 - ☐ Nisab in case of mines would be 1/5th. That's also called 'Khums' (Fifth).
 - ☐ Allah describes recipients of Zakat:
 - ☐ " Alms are for the poor and the needy, and those employed to administer (the funds); for those whose hearts, have been (recently) reconciled (to truth); for those in bondage and in debt; and for the wayfarer: (Thus is it) ordained by Allah, and Allah is full of Knowledge and Wisdom." [09:60]
 - This verse elaborates recipients of Zakat. They are as follow:
1. **FUQARA:** people who are poor and who possess more than their basic needs but do not possess wealth equal to Nisab.
 2. **MASAKEEN:** people who are destitute and extremely needy to the extent they are forced to beg for their daily food rations.
 3. **AL-AMILEEN:** people appointed by an Islamic Government to collect Zakat.
 4. **MU-ALLAFATU-QULUB:** persons who have recently accepted Islam and are in need of basic necessities or Non-



0310-2855225

Muslim poor who would get a soft image of Islam through the financial assistance they will get from Zakat. (Some scholars claim that this has been cancelled)

5. **AR-RIQAAB**: slaves who are permitted to work for remuneration and have an agreement from their masters to purchase their freedom on payment of fixed amounts.

6. **AL-GHAARIMEEN**: persons who have a debt and do not possess any other wealth or goods with which they could repay that which they owe. It is conditional that this debt was not created for any un-Islamic purpose.

7. **FI-SABILILLAH**: in the service of Allah. This recipient is so vast.

8. **IBN-US-SABEEL**: persons who are travelers and during the course of their journey do not possess basic necessities, though they are well to do at home. They could be given Zakat in order to fulfill travel needs to return home.

- ☐ Zakat cannot be given to parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren, and wife, and husband, descendants of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and to those individuals and organizations that cannot be trusted.

Benefits of Zakat

Q (a) How does Zakat help to keep Islamic community together? [04]

[N/2004] [J/2005] [N/2007] [N/2011]

Points to be Covered

- ☐ It is recommended in Islam to make effort and find out a deserving recipient of Zakat. This would give rich Muslims a clear idea of Poor Muslims' sufferings and eventually will motivate them to keep helping them.
- ☐ Zakat minimizes the difference between rich and poor classes of society.
- ☐ The range of recipients Islam offers for payment of Zakat is also very important. One can help travelers, one can pay debt of Muslim brother, one can buy freedom for slaves etc. All these steps lead to a connected, compassionate and healthy society.

(b) Who do you think benefits more from the payment of zakat and why, the giver or the receiver?

[4][N/2013]

Points to be Covered

- ☐ Both get benefited from Zakat.
- ☐ Giver saves himself from Allah's preannounced punishment for those who do not pay Zakat and becomes eligible for Allah's bounties. The sense of satisfaction he achieves after playing his role for the betterment of society is another benefit he gets.
- ☐ Receiver definitely gets benefit as he gets support in his economic crisis, in paying debt or winning his freedom if he was a slave etc.



0310-2855225

Hajj (Pilgrimage)

Observances of Hajj

- ☐ The literal meaning of Hajj is will or desire to visit. In Islamic theology Hajj is 5th pillar of Islam in which Muslims visit the holy city of Makkah in 12th month of Islamic calendar Zil-Hajj.
- ☐ Hajj was declared mandatory in 9th A.H.
 - 📖 "...And [due] to Allah from the people is a pilgrimage to the House - for whoever is able to find thereto a way..." [03:97]
- ☐ Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) performed first Hajj of Islam along with 300 companions and then in next year Prophet (PBUH) performed his first and final pilgrimage in which he delivered his famous farewell sermon.
- ☐ Hajj is mandatory only for those that are capable of doing it physically, mentally and financially.
- ☐ Hajj has number of observances that are supposed to be performed by pilgrim in order to complete hajj perfectly.
- ☐ Pilgrims have to be in state of Ihram (Hajj uniform) while entering Haram. Haram is a sacred boundary that has several entry points called Miqat. As soon as pilgrims wear ihram, they face some prohibitions like they cannot take bath, use fragrance, trim hair and nails and harm any creation of Allah. Then pilgrims make intention verbally and start reciting Talbiyah.
 - 📖 "Here I am at your service O Lord, here I am. Here I am at your service and You have no partners. You alone is All Praise and All Bounty, and You alone is The Sovereignty. You have no partners."
- ☐ Then pilgrims perform Tawaf-e-Qudoom (welcome Tawaf) which is Sunnah. its seven circumambulations around Kaabah starting from Istilam kissing/touching or just signaling towards black stone and ending at Multazam the area between black stone and door of Kaabah.
- ☐ Then its Sunnah to perform Nafil Prayer at Maqam-e-Ibrahim (AS).
 - 📖 "...And take, from the standing place of Abraham a place of prayer..." [02:125]
- ☐ Then pilgrims perform Sa'i between Safa and Marwah hills in memory of Hajrah (RA) the wife of Ibrahim (AS) when she ran between these 2 hills to find water for her infant son Ismail (AS). Pilgrims drink Zamzam and complete seven rounds between 2 hills.
 - 📖 "Indeed, as-Safa and al-Marwah are among the symbols of Allah..." [02:158]
- ☐ On 8th Zul-Hajj Pilgrims move to Mina where they spend day and night reciting Talbiyah, Quran and offering prayers.
- ☐ On 9th Zul-Hajj morning they move to Arafat which is an enormous ground and they stay there till sunset. The Hajj sermon is delivered there and pilgrims offer Zohr and Asr prayers together. Staying at Arafat is obligatory in Hajj. Prophet (PBUH) said:
 - 📖 "Hajj is staying at Arafat"
- ☐ Then pilgrims move to Muzdalifah, offer Maghrib and Isha together and stay there whole night performing prayers and reciting Talbiyah and Quran.
 - 📖 "...But when you depart from 'Arafat, remember Allah at al- Mash'ar al-Haram..." [02:198]
- ☐ They then collect pebbles to stone the devil and move to Mina on 10th Zul-Hajj. They stone devils which are erected pillars at Mina sending a subliminal message to devil that we reject your ideas and manipulation the way Ibrahim (AS) rejected him.
- ☐ Pilgrims then sacrifice their animals and shave their head or trim their hair.
 - 📖 "...You will surely enter al-Masjid al-Haram, if Allah wills, in safety, with your heads shaved and [hair] shortened..." [48:27]
- ☐ With this they take off ihram and wear normal clothes and come out of ihram restrictions.
- ☐ They then perform another circumambulation of Kaabah called Tawaf-e-Ziarat on 11th or 12th Zul-Hajj.
- ☐ They keep stoning devil for two more days on 11th and 12th Zul-Hajj.
- ☐ Then before leaving they perform the farewell circumambulation called Tawaf-e-Wida.



0310-2855225

Importance of Ibrahim's (AS) Family in context of Hajj

Q (b) In what ways is the prophet Ibrahim and his family important to the annual pilgrimage?

[04][J/2008][N/2009]

Points to be Covered

- ☐ Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) built holy Kaabah which is considered the house of Allah and pilgrims circumambulate around it.
- ☐ When Ibrahim (AS) was taking Ismail (AS) to sacrifice him according to his vision, Satan tried to manipulate him. Ibrahim (AS) rejected his ideas and manipulation by stoning him, Pilgrims mimic this act to send the same message to devil.
- ☐ An animal was provided for sacrifice instead of Ismail (AS), Muslims perform Sunnah of sacrifice acknowledging the spirit of Ibrahim (AS)
- ☐ Hajrah (RA) ran between Safa and Marwah hills to find water for her son Ismail (AS), pilgrims mimic this act upon instructions of Allah.
- ☐ The well of Zamzam was uncovered by scraping of Ismail's heels on the earth, which is still full miraculously.

Umrah (Minor Pilgrimage)

Answer

- ☐ Allah (SWT) has designated believers to perform two types of pilgrimages. One is major pilgrimage that is also called Hajj and other one is minor pilgrimage i.e. Umrah. Allah says:
☐ "And complete the hajj or Umrah in the service of God" [02:196]
- ☐ Many steps of Umrah are same as Hajj but there are a lot of differences that make Umrah precise and different from Hajj. In Umrah, pilgrim puts on ihram at Miqat and starts reciting Talbiyah. Then circumambulation (Tawaf) of Kaabah is performed in which pilgrim circles around Holy Kaabah 7 times starting from where he is facing black stone and ending at Multazam the area between black stone and door of Holy Kaabah. Then pilgrim performs 2 Rak'ats prayers at station of Ibrahim (AS) followed by Sa'i (walk) between hills of Safa and Marwah. Finally, male pilgrims shave their head or cut their hair short and women cut a lock of their hair to fulfil the ritual.
- Umrah is different from Hajj in many ways. Hajj is one of the five pillars of Islam and is mandatory upon every believer once in their lifetimes. While Umrah is not included in pillars of Islam and its status is also optional not mandatory.
- Umrah can be performed throughout the year except 9th to 13th Zul-Hajj but Hajj is only performed in these mentioned days.
- When performing Umrah Talbiyah is stopped upon arriving at the Haram, whilst on Hajj Talbiyah is said till the Rami on 10th Zul-Hajj.
- Unlike Hajj there is no Stay at Arafat, Muzdalifa and Mina, no sacrifice and stoning devil.
- Because of the above mentioned reason, Umrah is short and precise and can be easily performed within hours while Hajj is a lengthy and comparatively complex practice.
- The rules of Hajj are strict and making mistakes leads to paying penalties called Dam (Blood) in which pilgrims have to sacrifice extra animal that can be a camel, cow or goat depending upon the mistake. While Umrah is comparatively easy and lenient, Dam is applied rarely.
- Hajj has great significance being major pilgrimage, a pillar of Islam and mandatory worship.
☐ Prophet (PBUH) Says: "Nothing compares with the accepted Hajj and it has no reward other than heaven!"
☐ He also said: "A Person who performs Hajj purifies himself from sins like the day that he was born"
 Though, Umrah is not equal to Hajj but has its own great significance. Umrah performed in the month of Ramadan is equal to Hajj in reward.
☐ Prophet (PBUH) says: "Umrah performed in the month of Ramadan is equal to Hajj in reward"



0310-2855225

Impacts of Hajj

Q 2 (b) Explain how the outward actions performed during Umrah improve a pilgrim's inner spirituality. [04][J/2016]

Points to be Covered

- Observances of Umrah help a pilgrim to develop their inner spirituality in a number of ways:
- ☐ Wearing same ihram is a great reminder of equality and reinforces the fact that Humans are equal to creator despite their physical appearance and attire.
- ☐ The recitation of the Talbiyah focusses the mind of the pilgrims on the fact that they have come in response to the call of their Creator, that they are obedient to him and acknowledge that no one is worthy of worship besides God.
- ☐ With the Tawaf, each pilgrim is glorifying God, praising him, seeking forgiveness and acknowledging his greatness and superiority.
- ☐ Just to look upon the Ka'ba is a spiritual experience of immense magnitude for every Muslim.
- ☐ Sa'i between Safa and Marwah reminds pilgrim thirst of Ismail (AS) and love of Hajrah when she ran between hills to find water for her baby. This makes pilgrim grateful for what they have.
- ☐ Shaving head/cutting hair short ignites the sense of sacrifice in pilgrims and trains them to change their attire and appearance according to the will of Allah.

Differences between Hajj and Umrah

Q (b) Explain the main differences between Hajj and Umrah. [04][J/2011]

<u>Hajj</u>	<u>Umrah</u>
☐ Major Pilgrimage.	☐ Minor Pilgrimage.
☐ Mandatory.	☐ Optional.
☐ Can only be performed in Zul-Hajj.	☐ Umrah can be performed throughout the year except 9 th to 13 th Zul-Hajj.
☐ Hajj is strict. Penalties are applied on mistakes.	☐ Umrah is lenient. Penalties are rarely applied.
	☐ Stoning, Stay at Mina and Arafat are not the part of Umrah.



0310-2855225

Jihad

Meaning and Types of Jihad

- ❑ The root word of Jihad is 'Johd' which refers to struggle. Conventional Islamic definition for Jihad is to put maximum efforts in the way of Allah to achieve and establish personal and communal righteousness in order to shun evil.
- ❑ These efforts may include battling evil within soul, using communication skills to shun evil in the society or taking up arms for self-defense.
- ❑ Right after his banishment, Satan asked Allah to give him chance to misguide humans through manipulating them and igniting evil desire in order to make them go astray. Therefore, evil desires lead to evil actions, evil actions lead to evil character which distances believer from Allah which is the ultimate desire and mission of Satan.
- ❑ Allah created Angels programmed to do good and shayateen programmed to do evil but Allah gave humans free will to choose their path and write their own destiny. Allah describes the secret of success in hereafter which is not giving up in front of evil desires:
 - 📖 "As for him who feared to stand before his Lord and he restrained himself from his desires, then Paradise will be his refuge." [79:40]
- ❑ The good and evil both desires remain active in human soul but there are people and circumstances that ignite any one of them and shape up the personality. When anyone gives up in front of evil desires, his actions impact his heart and soul the way it is described by Prophet (PBUH):
 - 📖 "Allah's Messenger (PBUH) said, "When a believer sins there is a black spot on his heart, and if he repents and asks pardon his heart is polished; but if he does more it increases till it gains the ascendancy over his heart." [Tirmidhi]
- ❑ But when a believer opts for **spiritual Jihad** and keeps fighting the evil within and refuses to give up, he attains a great distinction of 'Nafs-e-Mutma'innah' (The Reassured Soul) as described by Allah in Holy Quran:
 - 📖 "O reassured soul, Return to your Lord, well-pleased and pleasing, and enter among My servants And enter My Paradise." [89:27-30]
- ❑ Above mentioned details proved that Spiritual Jihad is the key to personal and communal excellence. Muslims should not mold the teachings of Allah according to their desires and practice the true meaning of submission which refers to sacrificing their own desires in order to please Allah.
- ❑ Contributing to the cause of Allah or for the welfare of Allah's creation is considered financial Jihad which has great significance in Islam as Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) replied when asked that who is the best among men:
 - 📖 "The believer who strives hard in the way of Allah with his person and property."
 Muslims are supposed to spend their wealth to support the cause of Islam and welfare of Allah's creation whenever the need arises.
- ❑ **Verbal Jihad** (Jihad bil-Lisan) is a wide term that includes attaining the skills (knowledge) to defend Islam and later guarding it with speech and writing.
- ❑ Firstly, a believer should have required qualification and skills to defend Islam which indicates that seeking knowledge is also considered as Jihad.
 - 📖 "The one who sets out of his house to seek knowledge is in the way of Allah until he returns."
 This form of Jihad is very important as believer protects the ideological boundaries of Islam and answers the questions and confusions created by non-believers, atheists and other negative powers trying to weaken the ideological foundation of Islam.
- ❑ Secondly, a believer should have excellent communication skills that can be used to answer enemies of Islam and fight back against their propaganda against Islam. In today's digital world, media and social media warfare is very important for any religion, ideology or country if they want to survive. Therefore, believers should be well equipped with these modern tools of warfare.
- ❑ This will also include raising voice against evil in the society and playing to shun evil utilizing communication skills as Prophet (PBUH) said:



0310-2855225

📖 “Whosoever of you sees an evil action let him change it with his hand, and if he is not able to do so then with his tongue, and if he is not able to do so then with his heart, and that is the weakest of faith.”

In another Hadith, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) describes the best form of Jihad:

📖 “The best Jihad is to speak the word of truth confronting the oppressor.”

- ❑ A very important form of Jihad is **Armed Jihad** (Jihad bil-Saif) which is given too much importance in Islam. This concept is highly misunderstood by people and most of them are unable to differentiate between Jihad and terrorism. The major condition that distinguishes Jihad from terrorism is that it is fought in self-defense when Muslims’ religion, lives, properties or freedom is in danger.
- ❑ This form of Jihad was permitted in 2nd A.H and referred as ‘Qital’
 - 📖 “Permission [to fight] has been given to those who are being fought, because they were wronged. And indeed, Allah is competent to give them victory.” [22:39]
- ❑ Islam is a religion of peace as it values human life more than anything. Therefore, when Muslims are instructed to defend oppressed people and save them from persecution, torture and genocide.
- ❑ But there are certain conditions that will permit/allow this form of Jihad to take place. Therefore, any individual or group that takes up arms and claim to wage Jihad should be exposed and terminated as soon as possible. Example of Al-Qaida, Taliban, ISIS and other extremist organization can be given as they claim to fight holy war and misinterpret verses of Holy Quran just to support their evil agenda.
- ❑ The real implementation of armed Jihad can be seen through struggle of Palestinians, Kashmiris and other oppressed people who are fighting to protect their religion and motherland.



0310-2855225